

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 15th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half-past nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is my painful duty to inform the House of the death of an ex-Minister Sri S. Muthia Mudaliar. The Leader of the House will move the motion.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the House places on record its sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri S. Muthia Mudaliar who was a Member of this House and of Government in this State.’

We should have done it yesterday itself, but we were disturbed by a number of proceedings.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I know Mr. Muthia Mudaliar very well. He was a Minister here for some time and he took active part in social work, viz., ameliorative work for the Harijans. By way of passing the resolution, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, hon. Members will stand in their places for two minutes.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members of the Assembly standing in their places for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Allotment of rice to a merchant in Salem.

* 464-A Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 5,000 tons of broken rice have been preferentially allotted to a merchant in Salem and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, but for the short-notice question by my hon. Friend, I myself wanted to make a statement on the floor of this Assembly refuting certain allegations made in a Tamil Weekly called ‘ Janayugam ’ regarding an alleged issue of permit to import broken rice. I am thankful to my hon. Friend for having given me this opportunity to clear the matter. I may straight-away say that the allegations made in that paper are totally incorrect and baseless. This Government merely forwarded the applications of two merchants of Salem, one to the Orissa Government in March last for the import of 500 tons of broken rice and the other to the Madhya Pradesh Government in

[15th July 1953]

May for the import of 2,000 tons of broken rice from that State. No other application had been received for such imports at that time. Under the instructions of the Government of India, it is not open to this Government to make any allotments of broken rice to merchants for import from other States. This Government cannot issue permits to merchants of this State to import broken rice from other States. It is for the exporting State to issue such permits. Actually the Madhya Pradesh Government refused to allow any quota to the Salem merchant. In spite of this, the paper has taken an imaginary purchase price, an imaginary selling price and arrived at an imaginary profit of Rs. 3½ lakhs as likely to be made by the merchant. The very allotment of 2,000 tons of rice in this case is an imaginary one. Ordinarily some people have taken to sensation and scandal-mongering business to eke out their livelihood. I would have taken criminal prosecution against this paper, but I was afraid that I would thereby be assisting scandal-mongering which is the object of this paper."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I do not know why the Hon. Minister is replying to something which is not contained in this question. I am afraid he is taking this opportunity to reply to some"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a statement. He should put it in the form of a question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" He is not answering the question that has been put to him. But on the other hand he is taking this opportunity to enter into a controversy with some imaginary paper and some imaginary statement. Whether that is permissible or not, I would like to know, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have nothing to do with that."

Retrenchment of Madras Electric Tramway workers.

* 446 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government propose to retrench 290 Madras Electric Tramway workers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Government is not concerned but the Company, which is a private one, applied to the Industrial Tribunal for retrenchment of 294 workers and has been permitted to retrench 132."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the management of the Company, in order to flout the decision of the Industrial Tribunal or circumvent the possible decision of the Industrial Tribunal has actually closed down the Tramway Company and is not the Government of Madras concerned with the convenience of nearly a million people of Madras City arising as a result of the closure of the Tramway Company?"

15th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the hon. Member is aware of the findings of two courts to know whether this closure was *mala fide* or not. I am not going to enter into the merits of it. So far as the suffering of a number of passengers that my friend alleges is concerned, the Government had already taken action to relieve the difficulties and congestion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether the Government is going to appeal against the decision of the lower Court which did not find the management of the Company guilty of a charge under a particular section of the Industrial Tribunals Act? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the Trade Unions concerned desire that Government should file an appeal in the matter, they may assist us with a brief and Government will consider it."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" May I know whether, with the retrenchment of workers, the Tramway Company will resume work? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such decision."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are we to understand from the Hon. Minister's reply that the Government are not interested in having a cheap kind of conveyance for the poor workers and are not Government interested in restoring the Tramway service? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member should be aware of the conditions under which the tramways are running and the procedure that must be followed if they are made to resume service again. According to the conditions of agreement, the Government are unable to do anything in the matter."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMONY :—" Sir, I would like to know whether any definite arrangements are being made to run the trams again."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such proposal."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Why does not the Government take over the management of the Tramway Company for the convenience of the public of Madras? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I hope the hon. Member will admit that it is not the duty of the Government to take over all losing concerns in the State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it a fact that the Madras Government received a note from the Central Government stating that the Central Government cannot take over the company under the Industries Control Act recently passed by the Parliament and that the Madras Government itself can take over the company under the special provisions of the Industrial Tribunals Act? "

[15th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am not aware of any such letter, Sir.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government has got any policy to give ‘ unemployed allowances ’ to the workers if they are retrenched by the management? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I might assist the irregular kind of debate that has started by saying that in answer to what Mr. Ramamurthi asked in a previous supplementary question, the Hon. Minister for Industries said that he was not aware of the receipt of any letter as described and he is quite right. I might take the House into confidence and say that I wrote demi-officially to the Minister for Railways whether the Railway Ministry could undertake the running of this Tramway Service and he replied to me that it would not be possible for them to do so and that we might consider taking over under the provisions of the very Act under which the Tramway Company was licensed. We considered it from the point of view of public business and public finance and we thought it was a very bad business to take it up at this stage. That is the true state of affairs. But the workmen are interested in having the business reopened. I can understand the reasons for it. They must assist us by making clear to us that it would be profitable for the State to run it, not only assisting men who have lost their jobs, but also to make it good from the point of view of the public exchequer. As regards the last question, unemployment, we have no separate policies for particular trade unions; but on the whole we have a policy of helping the unemployed.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ May I know whether the Government will assist the Corporation of Madras to take over and run the Tramway Service? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The point involved is finance. As I said already, whether it is the Corporation that first loses and asks Government to make up the loss or whether Government should take it up and lose, the result is the same.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I am thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for having stated that Government will consider taking over. But will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee of this House and also of the Trade Unions to go into the whole question of the finances of the Corporation and the undertaking concerned, so that it can be proved that it is possible to undertake the responsibility of running it profitably and efficiently? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am afraid, Sir, that it will be an abdication of our duty to appoint a committee of the House to consider the question of financial responsibility in respect of State trading.”

15th July 1953]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, as it is an important question concerning the transport facilities of a million people of Madras City, I request you to allow half-an-hour's time to discuss the matter.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have no objection.”

Report of the Khosla Committee.

* 448 Q.—**SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when a copy of the Khosla Committee Report will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Printed copies of the report are placed on the table of the House.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ During the last budget session the Hon. Minister informed the House that further enquiries would be completed within nine months. Can the Hon. Minister now tell us whether the work can be completed within the scheduled time, viz., 1st December?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The investigation is still proceeding, Sir.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అయ్యో, investigation కొంతవరకు సాగిందనిస్తే పోయిన నెల ఆఖరునే రిపోర్టు పంపించారనిస్తే మాకు తెలిసింది. ఆ సంగతి విజ్ఞులైతే, ఆ రిపోర్టును సభ్యులకు అందజేయగలరా? అటు తర్వాత, కొలతలలోనూడా ఏదో తప్పులు చేస్తున్నారనిస్తే, 25,000 మానెక్కుల నీటిని స్ప్రే చేసే కాలవను త్రవ్వమంటే, 15,000 మానెక్కుల నీటిని స్పై చేసే కాలవను దక్షిణ వైపుగా త్రవ్వటానికి ఎప్పటిమేల్లు చేసి పువారు తెలిసింది. దాని విషయమై రిపోర్టు వచ్చిందని అన్నారు. ఆ రిపోర్టు వచ్చివుంటే, సభవారి ఎదుట పెట్టుతారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have not received any report as yet, Sir.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of supplying copies of reports in vernacular languages for the benefit of Members?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is about Khosla Report.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ There are certain recommendations in the Khosla Committee's Report and I think the Government must have considered all aspects of the problem. May I know, Sir, what is the attitude of the Madras Government at present to that particular report and what steps the Government have taken so far to get that report implemented?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have already stated that some recommendations have been made by the Khosla Committee and they are being investigated. The investigation is not yet completed.”

9-50
a.m.

[15th July 1953]

Repairs to minor irrigation sources in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

* 453 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts sanctioned in 1952–53 for carrying out repairs to minor irrigation sources in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts respectively; and

(b) what were the amounts asked for by the Collectors of both the districts in this respect?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) For the Visakhapatnam district an allotment of Rs. 3,23,600 was sanctioned for maintenance and flood repairs as against an amount of Rs. 4,65,097 applied for by the Collector. As regards Srikakulam district a sum of Rs. 2,50,450 was sanctioned as against a sum of Rs. 4,98,500 applied for by the Collector.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether in the months of February and March this year the Government have issued orders stopping all minor irrigation works under execution in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, and if so, why?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I am not aware of any general order like that. But, only recently I visited the Srikakulam district and all breaches had been very promptly closed up.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“Out of the amount allotted to Visakhapatnam district, how much was for maintenance and how much was for improvement schemes?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I have got a long detailed list and if the hon. Member kindly approaches me I will let him know.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Am I to understand whether any special allotment has been made in view of the recent floods in Srikakulam district to repair the minor irrigation sources?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Pending allotment, orders have been issued to close up the breaches and I personally saw that many of the breaches had been actually closed up.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“In view of the large number of complaints received by the Collector in regard to non-repair of channels in Visakhapatnam district, may I request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to make a further provision to meet the extra demand of ryots in Vizianagaram zamindari and other estates?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I shall look into the matter.”

15th July 1953]

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and various estate managers in those two districts have asked the Government for the appointment of more staff even for the normal maintenance of minor irrigation sources, and if so, what is the action taken by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question of sanctioning extra staff is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ The Hon. Minister said that an amount of about Rs. 30 lakhs had been sanctioned. May I know what amount had been expended by the authorities concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I find from the papers with me that an amount of about Rs. 7,000 has been surrendered.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ What are the arrangements made for carrying out the repairs of the major channels in the estates which have been taken over recently in the Visakhapatnam district? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ They have been taken over only recently and the hon. Member should wait for a little while for the formulation of a programme.”

Number of suits stayed under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act.

* 456 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many suits have been stayed under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act and under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act in so far as Malabar is concerned; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any and if so, what steps to remove the difficulties arising out of a recent decision of the High Court interpreting that section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act applies only to cases not governed by the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The total number of suits stayed in the Civil Courts of Malabar district under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act and section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, is 19,583.

“ (b) The decision referred to does not give rise to any difficulty and hence no action by the Government is necessary.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Inasmuch as under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act suits not coming under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act have been stayed and inasmuch as that

[15th July 1953]

enactment allows only four months time for deposit and now after the High Court decision a civil suit that has been stayed is taken up and decreed, the result being that every tenant is evicted under the new decision of the High Court, is it not a difficulty which the Government should think that deserves to be rectified? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The High Court decision refers to cases coming under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act. But there is a provision under the Malabar Tenancy Act, viz., section 55, which will cover the rest. Therefore there is no difficulty."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" What the High Court has held is that section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act does not confer any additional right on courts to stay suits apart from the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The difference is this. Under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, arrears of rent up to a period of two years have to be deposited. Under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act no such deposit is required. In fact protection has been given under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act and I do not see there is any hardship in its working."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Are the Government aware that, since the decision of the High Court suits which have been stayed have been taken up for hearing by the munsif courts and sub-courts and decreed and that the tenants go without any remedy because the time of four months has expired long ago? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think those cases should have come under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act which requires deposit. But if the aggrieved parties apply under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, I think they will have protection."

Auditing of municipal accounts.

* 463 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) who is responsible for the audit of accounts of municipalities;

(b) whether such audit is confined to purely budget expenditure or whether it extends to special funds raised by municipalities;

(c) whether the Kozhikode Municipality has raised any Tuberculosis Fund by running an exhibition for the last three years; and

(d) whether the Kozhikode Municipality requested the Government through a resolution to have the accounts of the exhibition audited and if so, what steps have been taken?

15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

“(b) The audit extends to special funds which pass through the accounts of the Municipal Council.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) No. Does not arise.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Inasmuch as conducting an exhibition has almost become the rule and not the exception with local bodies, will the Government take steps to see that the accounts of those exhibitions are also audited because in the Kozhikode Municipality for the last three years, and even to-day I know, the exhibition accounts have not been audited even in spite of the demand made by the municipal councillors?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is asked to check the accounts.”

* 465 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“I submit, Sir, that the question No. 465 may be taken up to-morrow.”

10
a.m

MR. SPEAKER :—“All right.”

Number of wells dug in Cuddapah district.

* 466 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells dug so far in each taluk of Cuddapah district under the Rural Water-supply Scheme;

(b) what is the total amount of money spent on the same;

(c) how many of them are actually being used by the villagers and how many not; and

(d) whether the wishes of the people in the locality are ascertained in the selection of the site before the wells are dug?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The total number of wells sunk in the Cuddapah district under the Five Year Comprehensive Programme beginning from 1948-49 up to 31st December 1952 was 820 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 24,15,144. A talukwar and yearwar statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(c) All the 820 completed wells are being used by the villagers.

“(d) Sites are being selected with a view to see that there is no contamination from unhealthy surroundings. The conveniences of the villagers regarding the proximity of the well sites to living habitations and the accessibility of the sites for all communities are also generally taken into consideration. The sites are selected after a joint inspection by the Minor Irrigation staff and Health Inspector, and generally the wishes of the people in the locality are also ascertained.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 215 infra.

[15th July 1953]

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Sir, from my own experience in my constituency I find that several of these wells are inconveniently situated and hence abandoned. Several of them are in need of repairs and the common opinion prevailing in the villages is that large sums of money are being wasted on several of these wells. As such, will the Government consider the desirability of investigating into the conditions of these wells and taking the responsibility for the same? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If the hon. Member writes to the Government giving particulars about the complaints he has now made and cites specific instances, the matter will be duly enquired into and suitable action would be taken."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister assure us that at least one well would be dug in each Harijan village and in other backward community villages in Cuddapah district in view of the frequent droughts and the poverty of the backward communities living therein and the consequent suffering of the Harijans and other people in those villages? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already given the information that as many as 820 wells had been dug at a total cost of 20 lakhs of rupees and odd in Cuddapah district under the Comprehensive Programme beginning from 1948-49 up to 31st December 1952."

Management of Harijan hostels in Bapatla.

* 467 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. the Minister for Education visited Bapatla in the month of February 1953;

(b) the purpose of the visit;

(c) whether he received any reports relating to the management of Harijan hostels;

(d) whether he visited any hostels; and

(e) if the answers to (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, the steps he has taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) It was a routine tour and for comprehensive purposes.

" (c) No reports as such, but he got a certain amount of information from official sources.

" (d) Yes.

" (e) The Director of Harijan Welfare has been instructed to take necessary action in respect of matters noticed in the tour."

15th July 1953]

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ May I know the information that the Hon. Minister for Education had gathered during his visit and the directions given by Government afterwards to the Director of Harijan Welfare? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If the hon. Member were to put a separate question apart from the necessity for travelling then the Hon. Minister concerned would reply.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that these hostels are becoming a source of profit to the managers who in certain cases happen to be pet-boys of the Ministers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Every good thing has its consequential bad results also.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, what were the things that were noticed during the Hon. Minister for Education's tour? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, in clause (e) of this question it is asked that if answer to clauses (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, what steps the Education Minister had taken after his visit. Of course this question had been asked quite a long time ago and the Government have also on their part taken a long time to answer that question. The question could have been asked sometime earlier. But that apart, we want to know what exactly the Hon. Minister saw during his visit and what steps he took after his visit in case the answers to clauses (c) and (d) of this question are in the affirmative? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ As Mr. Nagi Reddi has rightly observed the question was put a long time ago and the answer too had been prepared a long time ago. As parts (a) and (b) of the question dealt with the purpose of travelling of my colleague, I answered it. But if any information is wanted about departmental details a separate question may be put and up to date information will be given by the Minister concerned.”

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 468 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the names of members—both official and non-official—constituting the Rayalaseema Development Board;

[15th July 1953]

(b) the functions and jurisdictions of the Board; and

(c) the decisions and resolutions adopted by this Board since it was constituted after the General Elections?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) to (c) The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“Sir, what is the principle followed in selecting the non-official members of this Board and may I know whether there are any members in the Board belonging to any of the political parties of the United Democratic Front as it was constituted at the time when the election of these members of the Board was made?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I do not know who belongs to the United Democratic Front. But this much I know and that is every member here on the Board represents the interests of the people of Rayalaseema.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, no doubt the answer to this question is placed on the table of the House. But it contains ten printed pages. Does the Hon. Minister for Public Works seriously expect us to read all the ten pages now, at present. Therefore, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to have this question postponed to to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have already told the leaders of parties and I think I have already told the House also that I have received answers to as many as 750 questions and I would like to finish all the questions before the House adjourns. Most of these questions have come from the Andhra Members and this being the last composite session so far as the Andhras are concerned I would very much like all their questions being answered in this session itself.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, if we give brief answers there is a complaint. If we give long and full answers they want an adjournment.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“I am very glad that the Hon. Minister has given a complete answer. But inasmuch as this question is an important one I think five minutes could be allotted for the same to-morrow by which time we could have finished reading these ten pages.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“How many questions can I postpone like this for to-morrow?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Only this question, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“All right. I shall postpone this to to-morrow. I shall now pass on to the next question, viz., question No. 469.”

15th July 1953]

Minor Irrigation Works in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 469 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representations from the villagers of Irumbilikkurichi, Namankunnam and Solankudikkadu of Udayarpalayam taluk for undertaking minor irrigation works in these villages; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) In November 1952, Government received a representation on behalf of the ryots of certain villages of Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, requesting provision of irrigation facilities.

“(b) The representation was transferred to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for necessary action. Government have no information regarding the action taken by the Collector.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Sir, my question has not been answered straightaway. It is more than nine months since I put that question. It is being answered only now and that too when I had asked for information about the action taken on the representations, Government say they have no information and they have only now referred the matter to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. It is a very regrettable state of affairs.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The representation was sent to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for taking necessary action. If the hon. Member wants some more details, a separate question may be put.”

Sub-Inspectors of Police reverted to lower ranks.

* 470 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police reverted to lower ranks either owing to want of vacancies or owing to retrenchment policy during 1950–53 (figures may be given community-war); and

(b) if the reversion was due to retrenchment, why the retrenchment question arose?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) Officiating Sub-Inspectors promoted from the ranks had to revert for want of vacancies consequent on direct recruits who were till recently under-represented taking charge of stations on completion of their training. The reversion in the rank of Sub-Inspectors was also due to the return of officers who were on deputation to Hyderabad State and the

[15th July 1953]

abolition of a large number of temporary posts of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector consequent on the improvement in the law and order situation."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Was there any direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police after the reversion of the acting Sub-Inspectors to lower ranks? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We stopped direct recruitment for the year 1952-53 so as to provide for these persons."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of promoting these reverted Sub-Inspectors as expeditiously as possible in view of their long-standing service to the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Government will take good care of them. The Hon. Member need not bother about it."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Have the Government stopped fresh recruitment of Sub-Inspectors. If so, from what date? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have stopped direct recruitment only for the year 1952-53."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that the Hon. Leader of the House has insulted us, the members of this House. I shall tell you exactly how. It is certainly true that the Government have got the responsibility to take care of their servants. But it is equally true that we, as representatives of the public have also got an equal responsibility to bring to the notice of Government the specific grievances of the common man. Here an hon. Member had asked a specific question concerning the expeditious promotion of these reverted Sub-Inspectors in view of their long service. The Hon. Leader of the House had replied that the hon. Member need not bother about the same. That sort of reply, I would submit, amounts to an insult of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If a point has been made out that certain people have been superseded or overlooked, that question is all right. But the question was whether promotion could be given expeditiously to all of them. I answered that the Government would take good care of them and so I told the hon. Member that he need not bother about the same."

10-10
a.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I submit to you, Sir, that it is perfectly open to the Leader of the House to point out that this does not arise out of the question but I submit, Sir, that it is not certainly open to him to go out of the way and say to the Member sitting on the Opposition side of the House that it is not

15th July 1953]

his business and that he need not worry about it at all. I submit this is not the way to treat the elected representatives of the people."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I hope, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will not lose his temper or continue to lose his temper; he knows very well why he is putting the question and he knows also why the answer has been given as it has been." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I wish to point out to you, Sir, that I am now concerned with our responsibility in the matter; it may be rather inconvenient for the Hon. the Chief Minister and it may inconvenient for the Government to be confronted with such a question. It may be that they may be having something up their sleeves. I am not at all concerned with that. When we put a specific question concerning the services of certain people and their rights, the Government need not get angry but they can very well answer the question but not in the way it has been done."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not the Government that is getting angry but it is the Leader of the Opposition that is angry. He feels and things that the question of the Police services is an important concern of the Opposition but the Government take the opposite view."

Regional Transport Officers.

* 471 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many Regional Transport Officers were recently appointed by the Government and on what basis the selection was made?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Seven Regional Transport Officers were appointed in January 1953. The selection of candidates was made taking into consideration all relevant factors such as merit and suitability, caste, religion, community and things like that."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know if it is a fact that a relative of Sri Pulla Reddi, the Home Secretary, was appointed as Regional Transport Officer while there were so many other candidates who had got more service and qualifications in the Transport Department itself? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is very improper because the assumptions are all wrong. I have dealt with the file and I know these allegations are improper."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know if these officers are appointed by the Public Services Commission or by the Government? "

[15th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ At present, Sir, they are appointed by the Government. Rules are being framed and when they are passed, the appointments will be regularized by being referred to the Public Services Commission.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I am again sorry at the type of answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I do not know how it is improper. This has been known to certain sections of the people and it has been expressed by a Member of the Opposition and I wish to submit to you, Sir, that there is nothing improper in it.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The allegation is that a senior public servant of the State has done something that was improper ; the allegation, I say, is improper, because the facts are all wrong.”

(Sri T. Nagi Reddi rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not going to allow a debate in regard to this matter ; it is not a matter for debate.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The point Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that a Member on the Opposition side asks for certain information. I submit, Sir, that to say that the facts are all wrong is quite proper but to say that the question is improper is not proper. Whether that question is correct or not, the point is whether such a thing has happened. If it has happened, the Hon. Minister can say that it has happened, but the implication that he has read into the question is, I submit, not correct.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Before the hon. Member forgets the point, I wish to explain to him that no hon. Member has a right to assume that a certain relation of a certain senior officer was improperly appointed but the question could have been whether such an appointment was made and such a relationship existed. I say, Sir, that the assumption is improper.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister was telling the House that the question itself was improper.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has not heard the Chief Minister properly.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ If it was improper, it is for you to rule it out of order.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ His point was that the assumption behind the question was improper.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I submit, Sir, that however responsible the Chief Minister may be, he is not right in saying that the question was improper. He has thoroughly misunderstood the question.”

15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member is quite right in saying that I have no right to rule it out of order but I have a right to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member and the Speaker.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I wish to clear the whole position, Sir. What we are concerned with is the propriety of putting the question (the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ‘ With the assumption ’) yes, with the assumption. The hon. Member put the question with a full responsibility and asked if a particular gentleman that was appointed to a particular post was related to a particular officer; he makes that statement on the floor of the House and he made it with a full sense of his responsibility. The Hon. Minister might say that it is not a fact. If it is said that it is not a fact it is a question which has got to be investigated and we are prepared to prove it. Therefore, it is not for him to come forward and say that it is an improper question to ask.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What the Chief Minister said was that the assumption was improper.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I wish to submit, Sir, it is necessary that a question put should be in proper form, that if there is any matter which should be brought to the notice of the House, it should be put in a proper way but if it is put in any way without regard to the form, I am bound, in duty bound towards the officer and towards the State to say that the allegation is improper.”

Remuneration to village officials for procurement in Guntur district.

* 472 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the village officials were paid remuneration for work done for the Government in regard to procurement during the past three years in Guntur district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Village Officers in the surplus taluks of the Guntur district were paid additional remuneration in the shape of a bonus for the work done by them in regard to procurement in 1952 alone (during the past three years).”

(Question No. * 473 to be taken up to-morrow.)

Non-official visitors to sub-jails in Krishna district.

* 474 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether non-official visitors to sub-jails were appointed this year by Government in Krishna district; and

(b) if so, who they are?

[15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“May I know the previous procedure adopted in respect of the appointment of non-official visitors to sub-jails? Why were not the M.L.As. of the district selected and might I ask whether the Collector did not make any recommendation about that matter?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The procedure is for the Collector of the district to appoint and he has already appointed.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“If it is the procedure that has been adopted by the Collector will it not be helpful if the important non-officials of the district, specially the M.L.As. of the district are generally appointed as visitors of the jails?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Not for the sub-jails, Sir.”

Royalaseema students in Agricultural Colleges.

* 475 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Royalaseema students selected for Agricultural Colleges for 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53; and

(b) what is the percentage of such selection to the total number of candidates selected for this course?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The number of Royalaseema students selected for admission during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.				Number of students selected.
1950-51	..	..	..	18
1951-52	..	..	..	18
1952-53	..	..	..	20

“(b) The number of the Royalaseema students selected was 12 to 13 per cent of the total number selected during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“Will the Hon. Minister consider enhancing the percentage allotted to the Royalaseema students in the Coimbatore College?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Usually Royalaseema students are admitted into the Bapatla College.”

Posting of Special Armed Police in certain villages.

10-20 a.m. * 476 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in how many places and for what periods units of Special Armed Police were stationed in villages between 1st January 1951 and 31st December 1952 as a result of strained relations between landlords and ryots; and

15th July 1953]

(b) whether the amount of salaries, allowances, contingencies, etc., of the officers and men so stationed was recovered in whole or in part from the landlords and if so, what percentage of costs was so recovered?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) The information is not readily available and it is considered not worthwhile or commensurate with results to go through the collection and analysis proposed.

“(b) The posting of the police was necessary and was part of Government's duties and responsibilities. No part of the expenditure was collected from private persons.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, when a particular information is desired by the Members, is admitted and is also put on the Order Paper, is it open to the Government to say whether it is or is not in the public interest to furnish the information and also whether public money is to be spent or not to be spent? Is it in their domain to do so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I may explain to the hon. Member that the question is ‘In how many places and for what periods units of Special Armed Police were stationed in villages between 1st January 1951 and 31st December 1952’ and I have answered that the information is not readily available and on the basis of that fact I have said that it is not considered worthwhile or commensurate with results to go through the collection and analysis proposed. If, still the hon. Member wants, we will have to spend public money and time on it.”

Rural dispensary in Alanallur, Walluvanad taluk.

* 477 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a rural dispensary in Alanallur in Walluvanad, Malabar district, and that the building for the same was contributed by the public; and

(b) when the dispensary was closed and what was the reason for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The rural dispensary at Alanallur was closed down for want of a qualified medical practitioner in Modern Medicine. The dispensary was however re-opened as a dispensary of Indigenous Medicine.”

[15th July 1953]

*Supply of water to Kondangi tank from the Tiruvathi anicut
in South Arcot.*

* 478 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the water from the Tiruvathi anicut was let open to Kondangi tank in South Arcot district in the month of February 1953:

(b) for how many days the water was let down:

(c) whether the ryots of the Tiruvathi anicut area were previously intimated; and

(d) whether it was done after meeting their needs?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Three days.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Yes.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“In view of the fact that this kind of taking away water from one tank to another clearly shows the partial ways of administration in the districts and also in view of the fact that thousands of acres of crops suffered on account of this, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works give us an assurance that this sort of a thing will not happen in future, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member means. No crops have suffered on account of this diversion of water.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, though previous information was not given to the ryots, the Hon. Minister has stated that the ryots were informed previously and I would request the Hon. Minister to see that this sort of diversion of water from one tank to another does not take place in future without previous intimation from the Collector to the ryots?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I think that in the present case the ryots were also present when this question was discussed by the Collector.”

*Allowances paid for village munsifs for attending the
jamabandi.*

* 479 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of remuneration paid towards travelling allowance and batta for a village munsif for attending the jama-bandis held by Revenue officials;

(b) the approximate annual total expenditure incurred by the Government on this account; and

(c) whether the Government propose to stop this payment in order to augment their revenue?

15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) From 1st April 1949, Village Munsifs (in ryotwari and proprietary areas) of villages lying beyond a radius of five miles from the jamabandi camp are being granted a jamabandi allowance of Re. 1 each for one day only.

“(b) The total expenditure incurred during the year 1951-52 on account of payment of Fixed Travelling Allowance and Jamabandi allowances to the village officers in ryotwari and proprietary areas amounted to Rs. 3,45,483. Information regarding the amount paid to village munsifs alone is not readily available. This information has to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

“(c) There are no such proposals at present under consideration of this Government.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that mamools are being paid to the Jamabandi staff by the village officers and I wish to know what steps the Hon. Minister for Revenue has taken to prevent corruption among the Jamabandi staff?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This question has nothing to do with corruption among the Jamabandi staff. The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are convinced that these allowances are sufficient for meeting the legitimate expenses incurred by these village officials and, if not, will the Government consider paying them sufficient allowances to cover their expenditure?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, the Government are meeting the expenses half-way.”

Minimum wages for agricultural labour.

* 480 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis the Government propose to fix the minimum wage for agricultural labour; and

(b) whether the Government have received representations and memoranda from the interested associations?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) On the basis of a provisional Schedule of rates of wages drawn up after a survey of the low wage pocket areas of the State.

“(b) The provisional schedule was published for suggestions or objections from persons interested. Representations or memoranda have since been received by the Government and are being examined.”

[15th July 1953]

(a) SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, may I know how long the Government will take over this matter? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, this has got to be fixed before the 31st December 1953 and I daresay we shall finish our investigations in a month at the latest."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the rates fixed by the Government are lower than the rates at present paid for agricultural labour in the villages? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, we have invited representations and I am sure the hon. Member has put his suggestions to the Committee to show that the rates proposed are lower than the existing rates. The Government will consider all representations and come to a final decision."

Legislation for fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour.

* 481 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring in a legislation fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour and minimum prices for agricultural products; and

(b) if so, when the legislation will be brought in?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The Government are taking action, in pursuance of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), to fix Minimum Wages for Agricultural labour. No other legislation is necessary.

" With regard to control of prices of foodstuffs, I am afraid the hon. Member will have to put a separate question to the Hon. Minister for Food.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Arising from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know, Sir, what action has been taken by the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Economic Adviser to the Government has investigated 24 pockets which he thought were low wage pockets and the Government have come to certain conclusions which have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. We have asked associations and individuals interested to send their views on this notification. The Commissioner of Labour and the Government are examining them and as soon as we have finished with them, we will publish our decisions."

* 482 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question will be taken up to-morrow."

15th July 1953]

Report of the Jails Reforms Committee.

* 483 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state when the report of the Jail Reforms Committee will be published?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The report has already been released to the Press in September 1952.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, may I know what action have the Government taken on the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, the Government are examining them and are implementing some of the suggestions made by the Committee.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this report will be submitted to this House for the information of hon. Members? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, 20 copies of this report have been placed in the Library of the State Legislature because we cannot afford to spare more copies now.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, will the Government consider the suggestion to print more copies and make them available to everybody? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the other day we discussed this matter. It was such a voluminous document and I think we satisfactorily explained to the House and then came to the conclusion that 20 copies placed in the Legislature Library would be enough.”

*Starting of a Veterinary Hospital at Bukkapatnam,
Anantapur district.*

* 484 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to start a Veterinary Hospital at Bukkapatnam, Anantapur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No Sir.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that there are thousands of cattle in that area and hundreds are dying for want of medical aid, will the Government immediately look into the question and see that a veterinary hospital is started there? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, the Government are not aware that hundreds of cattle are dying there. Whenever there is need for urgent medical aid, the Government usually start veterinary institutions. No such information has come to the Government.”

[15th July 1953]

*Applications from members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes
for jobs.*

* 485 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any instructions or orders have been issued to the Heads of Departments, or to appointing authorities or to the Service Commission to deal with the applications submitted by the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to carry out Article 335 of the Constitution of India?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The Government have issued orders reserving three appointments out of a unit of 20 in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in that regard. These orders have also been incorporated in the Service Rules. The Service Commission and other selecting authorities of course observe them in making appointments to services and posts to which they apply.”

10-30
a.m.

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—“May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether any special arrangement is made to see that the instructions issued by the Government are strictly adhered to by the Heads of Departments as regards this matter?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“They are adhered to, as I said, already. I do not think the Public Service Commission are not adhering to any of these rules.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined whether the Public Service Commission are following the rules issued by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“There is no question of the Public Service Commission not following the rules, Sir. The Public Service Commission are following the rules and other selecting authorities are also following them to the best of their ability, that is to say, according to the availability of the candidates.”

Headquarters of the Assistant Directors of Public Health.

* 486 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of all the headquarters of the Assistant Directors of Public Health; and

(b) whether all their headquarters are situated within their respective jurisdictions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Madras is the headquarters of all Assistant Directors of Public Health.

“(b) All Assistant Directors of Public Health have jurisdiction throughout the State.”

15th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question hour is now over. The rest of the questions and answers will be printed in the proceedings for the day.”

Tobacco Marketing Committee for Coimbatore district.

* 490 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a separate committee nominated in Coimbatore district for marketing tobacco;

(b) if not, why the Government have not nominated one; and

(c) whether the Marketing Committee is levying licence fees for small and big merchants alike?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) It is not usual to appoint a separate Market Committee for each commercial crop. The Coimbatore Market Committee, which was already dealing with cotton and groundnut, is now dealing with tobacco also.

“ (c) The maximum fees that can be levied on tobacco by a Market Committee have been fixed by the Government in the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules. Subject to the ceilings fixed, it is open to any Market Committee to fix the licence fees, as it likes. The Coimbatore Market Committee has fixed the licence fees far lower than the ceilings. Petty merchants dealing in quantities of 10 seers leaf without stalk or 15 seers leaf with stalk a day are exempted from taking out licences. Thus, it will not be correct to say that the Coimbatore Market Committee is levying licence fees for small and big merchants alike.”

Sanction for an electric lift in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 491 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have cancelled the sanction for an electric lift in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.”

Thermal stations in Coimbatore.

* 492 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Coimbatore the industrialists as well as the labour organizations have represented to the Government to construct Thermal stations to meet the shortage of Electricity; and

[15th July 1953]

(b) whether the Government have so far taken any decisions on the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The Government have decided that it is unnecessary to instal a thermal station at Coimbatore as the expansion of the Madras and Madurai thermal stations which are interconnected with the hydro-electric grid and the construction of Kundah and Periyar hydel projects would adequately serve the needs of any place within the hydro-electric grid.”

Digging of wells by military personnel in Ramanathapuram district.

* 493 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a contingent of military personnel was despatched in 1952 to dig wells in Ramanathapuram district;

(b) if so, the number of wells dug, and the places where they were dug;

(c) the cost to State, of such wells;

(d) the number of servicemen so employed; and

(e) the cost to the State by the employment of this contingent?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) Yes.

“(b) Sixteen wells were dug; one well in each of the following places :—

(1) Olagampatti.

(2) Ganapathipatti.

(3) Sadayampatti.

(4) K. Pudupatti.

(5) Karisalpatti.

(6) Piranpatti.

(7) Singampunari.

(8) Tiruppathur.

(9) Pillayaripatti.

(10) Thenkarai.

(11) N. Vairavanpatti.

(12) Aramanaipatti.

(13) S. Sevalpatti.

(14) Idayangundu (hamlet of Soorakudi).

(15) Kanadukathan.

(16) Mathur (hamlet of Viramathi).

15th July 1953]

(c) The cost to the State Government on account of the deepening of the wells is Rs. 3,720-10-3.

(d) There is no information with the Government on this point.

(e) No cost has been incurred by this Government on account of the employment of the military contingent.

Lock-out in Bikkavole National Tobacco Company.

* 494 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government regarding illegal lockout by the Management, Bikkavole National Tobacco Company, recently during the pendency of an appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken so far?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes, Sir. (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.”

House-sites for Harijans in Krishna district.

* 495 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of proposals, withdrawing the acquisition of house-sites submitted by the District Welfare Officer, Krishna, after the issue of instructions by Government to the District Welfare Officers to acquire only dry lands for house-sites for Harijans?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO : “Five cases of withdrawals from acquisition were proposed by the Collector of Krishna after the Government issued instructions to the Collectors that wet lands should not be acquired for house-sites except when it becomes absolutely necessary.

Harijans working as Public Prosecutors.

* 496 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state (with reference to the reply given to the starred question No. 39, dated 13th March 1953)—

(a) whether any reservation is made for the appointment of Public Prosecutors for Harijans in the State;

(b) the number of Harijans now working as Public Prosecutors in the State; and

(c) the total number of Public Prosecutors in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR : “(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) There is no Harijan now working as Public Prosecutor in the State.

[15th July 1953]

“(c) The total number of Public Prosecutors in the City and in the mufassal is as shown below :—

City	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Shooting incident in Velagalapaya village in Kurnool district.

* 497 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the observations of the Sessions Judge, Kurnool, in the course of the judgment in the case relating to the shooting of three persons by the Malabar Special Police in Velagalapaya village in Kurnool district in July 1951 what action, if any, the Government have taken against the persons—

(a) who, it was stated, did not prosecute the accused for 16 days; and

(b) who, it was stated, worked to screen the accused and shield them from the normal course of law?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) The observations of the Sessions Judge, Kurnool, regarding the conduct of the Police officials in the case referred to are under examination and steps are being taken to investigate and deal with the misconduct referred to.”

Duties of the doctors in King Institute, Guindy.

* 498 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what work the doctors in Guindy King Institute do, and what their hours of work are;

(b) whether they are allowed private practice;

(c) how many of them are specialists in bacteriology;

(d) how many of them are specialists in other fields; and

(e) what are the other fields?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The work of the Medical Officers in the King Institute, Guindy, is both on the diagnostic and the manufacturing side. The Vaccine Lymph Section works from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Other sections work from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. with a lunch interval in the afternoon.

“(b) No.

“(c) The permanent Director, King Institute, Guindy, is the only Officer who has a specialist qualification in Bacteriology. One Assistant Director and two Assistant Surgeons hold the qualifications of D.P.H., D.T.M. and L.T.M., respectively which include a fair amount of bacteriological training also.

15th July 1953]

Some of the senior officers have acquired a good knowledge of bacteriology as a result of their long experience in the Institute.

“(d) & (e) One Assistant Director and one Assistant Surgeon possess the qualification of L.O. and two Assistant Surgeons hold the qualification of D.G.O.”

Scheme for roads and bridges in North Malabar.

* 499 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government prepared an elaborate scheme for roads and bridges in the remote recesses of North Malabar in 1948-49 and if so, why it was not fully implemented?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Yes; but the scheme could not be fully implemented due to financial stringency.”

Relief to the agriculturists in Musiri taluk

* 500 Q.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received my representation, dated 14th September 1952, praying for immediate relief to the agriculturists of the villages in Musiri taluk, from their serfdom to landlords; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A representation from the hon. Member was received in August 1952 requesting that the agriculturists of villages in Musiri taluk may be relieved of the system of slavery known as ‘Aminjimurai’ prevailing in the area. Government have obtained a report from the Collector and the Board of Revenue and it is being examined.”

Representations from the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Association.

* 501 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Association has submitted a memorandum regarding the Agricultural Minimum Wages Act, in the month of February 1953; and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Association submitted a memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, with reference to a preliminary notification issued by Government regarding fixation of minimum wages for agriculture. The suggestions contained in the Memorandum are being considered by the Commissioner.”

[15th July, 1953]

Appointment of a Lecturer of Regional Language in Government Training College, Mangalore.

* 502 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations signed by prominent men of South Kanara, Members of Madras Legislative Assembly, and of Parliament, requesting to convert the vacant post of Lecturer in Education at Government Training College, Mangalore, into that of Regional Language Lecturer was received by the Minister for Education in September 1952; and

(b) what action was taken by the Minister for Education on this representation of the Kannada public?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

(b) The Government considered the request contained in the representations and came to the conclusion that the vacant post of Lecturer could not be assigned to the subject ‘Kannada’, for the present.”

Representations from the Malaya Samudaya Udharana Samajam, Chirakkal taluk.

* 505 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Malaya Samudaya Udharana Samajam, Chirakkal taluk, to the effect that certain facilities should be given to their women who are traditional midwives, such as giving some refresher courses or training in midwifery; and

(b) if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Construction of a bridge across Nagavalli river.

* 506 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme or proposal to construct a bridge across the Nagavalli river near Sankili in Palkonda taluk, Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the scheme so far; and

(c) when the scheme will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The Government have sanctioned the construction of a submersible bridge across the Nagavalli river near Sankili at mile 41/3.4 of the Vizianagaram-Palakonda road.

15th July 1953]

"(b) The detailed estimate for the work is under scrutiny and technical sanction will be accorded shortly.

(c) The work will be taken up for execution in the current year after invitation and settlement of tenders, etc., and it will be completed thereafter subject to the availability of funds."

The Romperu Committee.

* 507 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Romperu Committee was formed with officials only and why no non-officials were included in it;

(b) whether a copy of the order constituting the Committee will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) the terms of reference to the Committee;

(d) whether the terms of reference included the determination of the monetary value of the Romperu poramboke and the ways and means of securing the value;

(e) the extent of the Romperu poramboke;

(f) whether the Committee has presented its report to the Government; and

(g) whether a copy of the report of the Committee will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Yes, Sir, Government did not consider it necessary to include non-officials in the Committee.

“(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the orders constituting the Committee on the table of the House.

“(c) & (d) No specific terms of reference have been made to the Committee.

“(e) About 3,200 acres.

“(f) No, Sir.

“(g) Does not arise.”

Competitive examination held for recruitment to Madras Ministerial Service.

* 510 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of students who successfully came out of the competitive examinations for the Madras Ministerial Service held by the Public Service Commission in 1950, 1951 and 1952 and those who got appointments in the several departments and the number of selected candidates who are not yet absorbed in service?

[15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The information is furnished in the statement below :—

<i>Year in which examination held.</i>	<i>Number of candidates selected.</i>	<i>Number so far absorbed in service.</i>	<i>Number not yet absorbed in service.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950	4,555 (2,935 candidates were originally selected and 1,620 candidates were allotted supplementally upto 1st August 1953.)	4,464	91
1951	1,368	1,368	Nil.
1952	3,597 (Excluding candidates allotted supplementally.)	1,750	1,847 "

Supply of drinking-water in Fort Cochin.

* 511 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government regarding the alternate scheme for the supply of drinking-water to Fort Cochin;

(b) the details of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be taken up and when it will be finished?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) The alternate scheme of water-supply to the Cochin Municipality consists in the laying of an independent feeder main taking the supply to the Fort Cochin, elevated service reservoir from the Thopambadi point of the Chowwara Water-Supply Scheme's Trunk Main, with a small booster set, if necessary.

“ The Government of Travancore-Cochin have been addressed in regard to certain details connected with the scheme. Their reply is awaited.

“ (c) This depends upon the reply of the Government of Travancore-Cochin.”

Recovery of money given to Burma evacuees.

* 512 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the recovery of the money given to Burma evacuees; and

(b) if so, what is the method of recovery?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) When the last World War broke out, the Government of India started a scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., to tide over their temporary difficulties and to enable them to get themselves absorbed in the economic life of the country. The assistance was in the shape of allowances

15th July 1953]

from Central funds against undertakings to repay at a future date. The scheme was wound up at the end of February 1948. As it was considered that sufficient opportunity had been given to those evacuees to get themselves settled in the economic life of the country, the work of recovery of the advances has been taken up. According to the instructions of the Government of India, recovery is effected with due regard to the financial condition, etc., of the debtors so as not to cause undue hardship to them and to their families and also in easy monthly instalments or in lump sum as the case may be. In cases where it is found that the debtors are unable to repay the dues on account of their poor financial condition or where it is clear that the chances of recovery are remote, the amounts are written off as irrecoverable."

Opening of a Government Training school at Thellar in Wandiwash taluk.

* 513 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any representation has been received by the Government from the District Board, North Arcot, for the establishment of a Government Training School at Thellar in Wandiwash taluk?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"No. Sir."

Bone-setting by Puttur bone-setters.

* 514 Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recognised or undertaken research into the system of bone-setting followed by the Puttur bone-setters in this State; and

(b) what kind of encouragement, if any, is given to them by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The question does not arise."

Relief measures to Burma refugees in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

* 515 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Union Government regarding relief measures to Burma evacuee refugees in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) what action the Government have taken for the relief of these refugees?

[15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) to (c) The hon. Member has presumably in mind the representation made by him and Sri Rajagopala Rao, M.P., to the Government of India in October 1952. If so, the particulars required by the Government of India on that representation have been furnished to them, and the subject-matter is one for the Government of India to decide.”

Extension of time granted to well subsidy schemes.

* 516 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extensions of time granted to ryots in the State to complete the subsidy wells of various schemes from the year 1946 till 1952; and

(b) whether any representations were made to the Government for further extension of time and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“(a) The last date for the completion of wells under the various well subsidy schemes is as follows:—

Name of the scheme.	Final date fixed for completion.
Accelerated and Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, 1946.	30th June 1948 for repairs of old wells and 30th June 1949 for new wells.
New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	30th June 1950.
New Well Subsidy Schemes, 1948-49 and 1949-50.	30th June 1953 in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions and 30th June 1952 in all other areas.
New Well Subsidy Schemes, 1950-51 and 1951-52.	30th June 1953.

“(b) No representations have been received.”

Representations from the residents of Thakkar Baba Harijan Colony, Walluvanad taluk.

* 517 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation or memorandum, dated 16th March 1953, from the residents of Thakkar Baba Harijan Colony of Mulanjoor amsam, in Walluvanad taluk, South Malabar, regarding acquisition of house-sites and drinking water, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.”

15th July 1953]

Alleged lathi charge by Police at Tuticorin.

* 518 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police resorted to lathi charge on crowds on 25th March 1953 at Tuticorin;

(b) what are the circumstances under which the lathi charge was made; and

(c) how many citizens were injured?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 1946 which was answered by me on 4th April 1953.”

The Nurses' Home, Madras City.

* 519 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of occupants of different classes or categories residing in the Nurses' Home (newly constructed) in Madras City;

(b) the messing cost of each such person in different categories;

(c) who is the contractor supplying food and from what date;

(d) the terms and conditions of his contract;

(e) the number of cases of tuberculosis amongst the inmates of the Home during the last two years; and

(f) whether the authorities have received complaints of bad quality of food from the inmates and action taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) to (f) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Absorption of students of Agricultural Colleges in Government service.

* 520 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many students of the Agricultural Colleges and Schools and Research Institutions in the State have completed their course and how many of them, especially those who held B.Sc. (Agricultural) degrees during 1947–52, are absorbed in Government service?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 225–226 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 226–227 infra.

[15th July 1953]

*Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in
Malabar district.*

* 522 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of retail ration shops now run by each of the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar district and the profit earned or loss suffered by each of those societies on account of running the retail ration shops after the procurement and sale of local paddy were stopped by them (up to 31st March 1953)?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) CLOSURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH TILE FACTORY, KODAKKAL,
SOUTH MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri K. P. Gopalan. It reads as follows:—

‘This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the closing down of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kodakkal, South Malabar, on 4th July 1953 in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act as there is an industrial dispute pending before the Conciliation Court, Kozhikode, between the management and workers of the factory, and resulting unemployment and starvation to more than 300 workers of the factory and their families and the failure of the Government to take suitable action against the management and to intervene in the matter properly and effectively.’

I wish to know from the hon. Member how this matter comes under the rules and after hearing the Hon. Minister I will give my ruling on the motion.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kodakkal, was closed . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is the factory privately owned or managed by Government?”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“It is a private factory managed by the Commonwealth Trust, Limited—a British concern. I wish to bring to the notice of this House that the closure of the factory is illegal. The period of closure had not been stated in the notice put up by the Management. If we examine the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal and of so many other Industrial Tribunals, we will find that all of them are unanimously of the view that if a factory is to be closed, the management of the factory should state the period of closure . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to know how the Government are responsible for the closure of the factory?”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“The closure of the factory without stating the period of closure is against the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal as well as other Industrial Tribunals in India. Secondly,

15th July 1953]

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

it is also an admitted fact that the Appellate Tribunal as well as the other Industrial Tribunals of this country have already made decisions that if a factory is to be closed permanently or temporarily, the workers are to be given involuntary unemployment allowance. In the notice of the Management closing down the Commonwealth Tile Factory, it has not been stated . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government are not responsible for this."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, the third point which I wish to bring before you is important. According to section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, if there is a dispute pending before a Conciliation Court or an Industrial Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal, then without the consent of the Appellate Tribunal or Industrial Tribunal or Conciliation Court, the factory should not be closed. The management must take permission from the appropriate authorities before closing the factory. If this provision is violated by the management of the factory, it can be prosecuted . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In that case, the remedy is to go to the Court."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, if it is brought to the notice of the Government that a factory is closed in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, it is their duty to see that the factory is not closed. After the management put up the closure notice, the registered labour union gave notices to the Government, to the District Collector and to the Conciliation Officer that the management was proposing to do an illegal act and that it was the duty of the Government to prevent it. But the Government did not intervene in the matter. As a result of the failure of the Government to take immediate action in the matter, 300 families are starving. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour that this Commonwealth Tile Factory is being managed by the Commonwealth Trust and that the Management enjoys some privileges given by the Government. Firstly the Commonwealth Trust is exempted from sections 79 and 81 of the Factories Act. It is also exempted from the observance of rules relating to the grant of dearness allowance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to the point and prove that the motion is in order."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" My point is this, Sir. When a registered labour union has brought before the Government that a particular factory is to be closed in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, it is the duty of the Government and the local authorities to see that justice is done to the workers by asking the management of the factory not to close it. The Government have failed in their duty to come to the rescue of the workers. They have also failed to implement the Industrial Disputes Act. This is a very important matter, Sir. As far as my district of Malabar is

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

[15th July 1953]

concerned, closing down factories in violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act is the order of the day. I consider this matter a very important and urgent one."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the main point that is involved in this adjournment motion is this. The Government have got a specific responsibility in these disputes. We are not bothered about the fact that the factory in question is a privately managed one. But we are certainly concerned with the economy of the country and with the well being of the people."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Every so many cases occur and it is a routine matter."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, because a large number of private employers are closing down their factories according to their sweet will and pleasure and as the community at large has got a certain interest in this matter, Parliament recently enacted a new legislation called the Industries Control Act wherein provisions have been made to enable the local Government to intervene in such matters and also to take over all those managements where private employers threaten to close down the factories or are closing the factories. Here is a case in which a private employer who, in order to avoid the clutches of the law of the land, namely, the Industrial Disputes Act, just closes down the factory, throws hundreds of people out of employment and creates hardship to the community at large. Therefore, the Provincial Government have got a specific responsibility in the matter to write to the Central Government and get sufficient powers to immediately take over the factory. The failure of the Government to take this step is the question that is now involved in the adjournment motion."

10-40
a.m.

" This is a matter of urgency because this has happened recently and this is also a matter of public importance because it involves the question of the economic well being of the State. Therefore, I think this adjournment motion must be allowed."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not questioning the validity of this motion on the ground that this factory is a private factory. I am not taking my stand on that. The fact is that this management is closing down because it has got too much stock-in-hand. Sir, my friends are aware, and I can quote the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal as published at page 614, Volume II, 1952, that temporary suspension of work due to accumulation of stocks will not amount to a lock-out and there is no violation of section 33 of the Act. The Industrial Tribunal, Madurai, in its award published at page 195, Volume III, 1952, had come to the same conclusion. The decision of the Ernakulam Tribunal at page 640, Volume I, is also to a similar effect. I am also aware, Sir, and, I am sure, my hon. Friends are aware, that the decision of the High Court is that any person has got a perfect right to close down his business if he is losing. Whether this Company is losing or not is a matter for investigation. I can assure the hon. Member that this aspect is being examined."

15th July 1953]

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

Closure is perfectly within the right of an individual and he need not give any notice. He can go on closed till such time as the stocks on his hand are disposed of. As already stated, the question whether the Company has incurred any loss is being examined by the Government. With regard to the point that the Company has violated section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, I have to state that so far as my information goes, the conciliation proceedings began on the 22nd June 1953 and the notice of closure was given on the 18th June—not during the pendency of the proceedings but in advance of it—and therefore the Company did not violate section 33 of the Act. I, therefore, submit that it is not within our rights to discuss this question. But so far as the second part is concerned, we will examine the question and inform the Labour Union."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It will facilitate the Government to examine the position if the hon. Members opposite do not press this motion."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, I am very sorry . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If you press the motion, I will give my ruling."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Before any ruling is given, I would also like to make one submission and that is, the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has himself pointed out that it is certainly open to this House to discuss the question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I certainly agree that there is no question of concession in that."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"It is a fact that the Chair has got the right and the privilege to give a ruling on any subject so far as this House is concerned. But the question with which we are now concerned is not whether the management has contravened section 53 or section 29 or section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and certainly I should say that the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has proved himself to be an able advocate for the management from the statement he has made on the floor of the House. The question is whether any private employer has got a right to close down his factory or concern which he is running at any time and whether the Government can interfere by having recourse to the law (the various provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act). But in view of the fact that the Government have stated that they are looking into the matter, we are not pressing the motion."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Before that, will you kindly permit me to speak a few words?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has already dealt with the question."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"I want to clear the statement of the Hon. Minister. One thing is that the conciliation proceedings were not stopped and even now they are continued. The Labour

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

[15th July 1953]

Officer has postponed the proceedings. The second thing is that in 1948-49 there were about 18 lakhs of tiles stocked in that Company. They did not close the factory then. The tile factory is a seasonal factory."

MR. SPEAKER:—"You are simply arguing the question without coming to the point."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"During this season there will generally be large stocks on hand in the tile factories. So in this case the management purposely closed down the factory throwing out of employment a large number of workers. That is the motive behind that. As the Hon. Chief Minister has already assured that he will look into the matter and make an enquiry, I am not going to press this motion."

(2) UNREST AMONG AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN PALNAD TALUK,
GUNTUR DISTRICT, ON ACCOUNT OF CANCELLATION OF
CULTIVATION RIGHTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri K. Subba Reddi:—

'This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the arrest and unrest among the agricultural labourers prevailing in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, due to the cancellation of the cultivation rights of banjar lands given to the agricultural labourers of Tummaracotte in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, on 23rd November 1952.'

I will hear the hon. Member and give my ruling afterwards."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"ఆధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు ఈ సమస్యను గురించి గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో చాలా అందోళన జరుగుచున్నది. కారణం మేమిటంటే అది కరువు ప్రాంతము. అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి, అది కరువు ప్రాంతముగా ఉన్నది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It comes under matters of day-to-day administration."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"వయచేసి నేను తెన్నకది ఒక నిమిషము వినవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. పొయిన సంవత్సరం మేము, మా ప్రజల తరపున, మంత్రిగారి వద్దకు కస్టోడియన్ వద్దకు వచ్చి ఖామిని నేద్యమునకు ఇవ్వమని అనేక పర్యాయములు చెప్పకొన్నమీదట, వాళ్లు అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు గమనించి ఖామిని నేగెక్ట్ చేశారు. 1952 వ సం॥ నవంబరు 23 వ తారీఖున ఆ ఖామిని నేద్యానికి ఇచ్చినట్లు అర్థమవేశారు. ఆ అర్థమ కావీని నాకు కంపించారు. ఇంకొక కావీని జిల్లా పారస్టు ఆఫీసరుకు పంపించారు. కాని దానిని తరువాత ఆమలు జరుగ కుండా చేశారు. కాకినాడకు కస్టోడియన్ వచ్చినప్పుడు, దానిని ఆమలు జరుగనివ్వండి అంటే దానికి ఆటంకంపెట్టి గందరగోళం చేశారు. వారి ముందు నిర్ణయాన్ని 1953 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 19 వ తారీఖున డ్రాప్ చేసినట్లుగా ఎవరికి తెలియపరచ లేదు. తదుపరి ఆ ఖామిలో వ్యవసాయకులు నేద్యం చేసుకొనుచుండగా, కొంత మందిని అరెస్టు చేశారు. ఈ నెల 4 వ తారీఖున కొంతమందిని అరెస్టుచేసి, ఒకటిన్నర రోజులు వారిని సబ్ జైలులో ఉంచి, వారికి తిండిగూడా పెట్టకుండా వదిలివేశారు. తరువాత 7 వ తారీఖున ఒక గ్రామంలో ఏడుగురు రైతులను

15th July 1953] [Sri K. Subba Reddi]

అరెస్టు చేశారు. మరల 10 మందిని అరెస్టు చేసి వారిని సబ్ జైలులో ఉంచి హింసించినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఏ కారణాలవల్ల ఈ ఘామిని నేద్యానికి సేంక్ట్ చేశారో, ఆ కారణాలు, అనగా ఆ కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా శల్పిడును వదలినట్టు లేదు గనుక, నేను ఈ లిక్కనాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించ గోరుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It comes under matters of day-to-day administration and I therefore rule it out of order.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ The hon. Member cannot raise a point of order on a ruling.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ I am not raising a point of order on the ruling. The hon. Member spoke in Telugu and I do not know how it has been possible for the Hon. Speaker to follow him.”

MR. SPEAKER:—No doubt I did not follow what he had said but I gave my ruling on the merits of the motion.

(3) FAST OF TWO PERSONS TO URGE THE HOLDING OF A PLEBISCITE
IN BELLARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:— 10-50 a.m.

‘ That the business of this House be adjourned to consider the situation arising out of the fast of Sri Tekali Kami Reddy who is fasting since twenty days, and Sri Rami Reddy who is fasting since nine days advocating a plebiscite for Bellary taluk's inclusion in Andhra State.’

I would like to hear Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah on how he thinks the Government are responsible for the gentlemen's fast.”

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah began to speak in Telugu.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Will the hon. Member kindly speak in English? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Let us reserve adjournment motions for extraordinary incidents. Fasts have become quite ordinary now.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister says that fasts have become ordinary occurrences. The major misdeeds of the Government also have become ordinary occurrences.

“ The Government have given wrong census figures to Justice Misra. So, his Report on Bellary taluk, especially the Rupanagudi and Moka firkas and the Bellary fika and town, has gone adverse to the interests of Andhra. The Madras Government gave him wrong facts and figures and they did not send any official to represent the position on their behalf. No doubt they sent the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi and the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda. But they

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [15th July 1953]

represented the case of their linguistic areas and they did not represent the Madras Government. The Andhra case has gone by default. Even Justice Misra himself has said that, short of taking a plebiscite, it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay. The people's verdict is final, and the democratic verdict of the people should be taken through a plebiscite. So the Central Government are asked to take a plebiscite. The Madras Government are involved in that they have not expressed their opinion to Justice Misra. So I request the Hon. Speaker to allow this adjournment motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government are not responsible for the fast. So I rule the motion out of order."

(4) FAMINE CONDITIONS IN PENUKONDA AND KADIRI TALUKS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi:—

'That the business of the house be adjourned for the consideration of the grave famine conditions in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks (Anantapur district) and the resulting starvation and distress.'

Famine has been existing for a long time and not only to-day; it has been there for the last ten or fifteen years. So I rule the motion out of order."

(5) FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF KIST IN FAMINE AREAS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri D. Seetharamiah:—

'This house stands adjourned to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz,—

the grave situation arising out of the recent orders of the Government to collect the current kist and kist arrears forcibly from thousands of famine stricken peasants for crops that have completely failed in this and previous faslis in the worst famine affected taluks of Chittoor district, i.e., Madanapalli and Vayalpad taluks.'

I rule the motion out of order on the same ground as the previous adjournment motion."

(6) LATHI CHARGE AND ARREST OF ANDHRA SATYAGRAHIS OF BELLARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri G. Latchanna has given notice of the following adjournment motion:—

'Please adjourn the session . . .'

The hon. Member wants the adjournment of the session itself:—

'Please adjourn the session to discuss the special circumstances created by the lathi charges and arrests conducted by the Madras Government against the non-violent and peaceful Andhra satyagrahis of Bellary.'

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, please allow me to say a few words regarding the adjournment motion."

(The hon. Member began to speak in Telugu.)

15th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can speak in English."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" My difficulty is that I cannot express my ideas fully in English."

MR. SPEAKER :—" My difficulty is that I am not able to follow Telugu speeches."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I will try to speak in English. The word ' session ' was used in the adjournment motion by mistake. I want the adjournment of only the business of the House. So please allow me to amend the adjournment motion by substituting the word ' business ' for the word ' session '.

" The subject-matter of the adjournment motion is of recent occurrence. It is of urgent public importance because the commotion now prevailing not only in Bellary but in the whole of Andhra is due to the violent attitude taken up by the Government against the non-violent and peaceful Andhra satyagrahis. The fasts referred to in the adjournment motion of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah were provoked by that attitude. When some innocent students from high schools and colleges were agitating peacefully to draw the attention of the State as well as the Central Government, the State Government employed violent repression against them. This provoked the public and made them ask why the Government were so adamant and vehement in suppressing the legitimate demand of the Andhra public in Bellary. The law and order position in that area was affected adversely because of the attitude and policy of the Madras Government and not because of the peaceful and non-violent agitation carried on by the Andhra satyagrahis.

" The motion is of urgent public importance. The subject-matter of the motion is not only of recent occurrence but is also a continuing thing. So I request the Chair to allow the adjournment motion for discussion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important matter. I am really surprised that in Bellary the Government adopted the method of lathi-charging the people instead of trying to understand the position and the problem of the people living there. There has been agitation over the border question in quite a number of places. I would like to say that two kinds of repressive methods and policies are adopted in two different places. From all the opinions that have been received by us, we find that the agitation in Bellary has been very peaceful and nothing has been done by the Andhras to provoke the Government to adopt such tactics. I submit that this is a question which has got to be discussed here and the Government should express their view as to what provoked them to adopt the attitude that they have been adopting when the agitators were non-violent and peaceful in their agitation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, in view of the very expansive scope that has been given to the question, it may be necessary to go a little outside the bare issue for judging

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

[15th July 1953]

the urgency and relevancy for an adjournment motion. From the speech of Mr. Nagi Reddi it is clear that some people are of the opinion that the Bellary agitators have not been treated with justice and impartiality. I must clear that point first. If the hon. Member was referring to the agitation in Chittoor district for comparison, let us clearly understand the position. In the case of Chittoor, there has been no award given by any Commission or Judge appointed by the Government of India. I may take the hon. Members into confidence and say that I tried my best to leave Bellary on the same footing as Chittoor. I was so to say overruled, and it was thought necessary for the disposal of the main issue that the Bellary issue should be disposed of. The Government of India appointed a Judge to give an award and an award has been given. The position in respect of which an award has been given is different from the position when the place has not been dealt with by the Government of India by the appointment of a Commission or Judge. This should be remembered in discussing the question of partiality.

"Coming to the next point, I am quite clear on behalf of the Government that any amount of agitation can go on in a normal way—by meetings, discussions and things like that. But picketing of offices and disobedience of orders cannot be permitted by the Government, and that is the only point at issue. In Bellary the agitators were asked to disperse. But when they refused to disperse, they must be prosecuted or dispersed by a mild use of violence.

11-00
a.m.

"There is no other way for Government to carry on. The hon. Member should remember that all people responsible for the general political issues being considered have advised the Bellary agitators to stop. I did hope that the agitation would stop, and there would be no need for further agitation. I was very glad that Mr. Latchanna's party who were mainly operating there have asked the important men to go to Delhi. I think the whole trouble will stop very soon. I do not think that anything wrong was done. It is only the day to day administration that has come into the adjournment motion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am not going to allow any further discussion."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Sir, how can the report of Mr. Justice Misra become an award while the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo is only a recommendation?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Certain misconceptions have arisen out of the Chief Minister's speech. They can be cleared if I put a small question to him."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member is going into the merits. Whether Bellary should go to Andhra or not can be taken up when the Andhra State Bill is discussed."

15th July 1953]

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, it is not a question of going into the merits. But the question is whether there has been a lathi charge, whether the lathi charge has been proper, and whether the lathi charge had any background. The Chief Minister came forward and said that an award had been given, and even after that the agitation had been continuing. He said he requested the agitators and tried to stop the agitation, and yet it continued. That is the point. My contention is that the award was for the whole of the taluk, and the agitation was to appoint a boundary commission to go into the question of the Bellary taluk just as in the case of Chittoor. The question is whether Bellary taluk will be handed over to the boundary commission when the commission is appointed. That was the peaceful agitation, and that is what the agitators asked for. Hence, there is nothing contradictory between the agitators in Chittoor and those in Bellary.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This is not an urgent matter. This comes under matters of day to day administration. So, I rule the motion out of order.”

(7) NEW ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Now come the adjournment motion of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Sri A. Govindaswami, Sri P. Ramamurthi, Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar, Sri A. Ratnam, and Sri V. R. Nagarajan. The adjournment motion of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar reads as follows :—

“ That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent introduction of modified scheme of work and training of Elementary School pupils in rural areas of this State from this academic year.”

The same thing is repeated in the other adjournment motions given notice of by other Members. I wish to know what the Leader of the House wants to say on this motion.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI** :—“ Sir, I do not at all wish to stand in the way of the discussion as proposed. But I do not think that the present discussion on the Andhra State Bill should be postponed or delayed for that reason. At the end of the discussion on the Andhra State Bill, I have no objection to have a discussion in the usual way on the new elementary education scheme. The Hon. Speaker might fix a time for this discussion.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, if we have the assurance that the Government will set apart a day or more”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As far as the Treasury Bench is concerned, even if I admit this motion, they do not object to it. It is not about a separate day for discussion. The motion itself will be admitted. As far as the Chair is concerned, I am going to admit this motion.”

[15th July 1953]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The only question with which I am concerned is whether the Government will allot a day for this after discussion on the Andhra State Bill is over."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a question of allotment of a day. The Hon. Speaker can fix 4 o'clock on any day. Instead of to-day, it may be at the conclusion of this debate on the Andhra State Bill, because the Andhra State Bill is more urgent for the time being."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have admitted this motion. I should like to know from the House how many Members give their support to this motion. The Government will say that they are also willing to support the motion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, yesterday when I met you in your Chamber and had a talk with the Leader of the House, a suggestion was made that a full day might be allowed for discussion of this new elementary education scheme. This is a very important scheme. In fact, none of the adjournment motions speak of the policy of the Government as a whole. The adjournment motions speak of the failure of the Government to consult the House before taking a particular step. I am asking the Leader of the House to see that at least one full day is allotted for discussion of this elementary education scheme after discussion on the Andhra State Bill is over so that we can go into the whole question of the educational policy of the Government fully, and express our views. An opportunity must be available to the Members of this House to express their opinion on this very important scheme."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members can discuss the new elementary education scheme only for two hours. The other alternative is to have a talk with the Leader of the House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yesterday I had a talk with the Leader of the House in your presence. I wanted the Leader of the House to assure the House of a full opportunity to discuss the new elementary education scheme. I thought he would make an announcement in the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, you have admitted the motion. The only question is when it should be discussed—whether to-day or on any other day. Rule 45 says"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know the rule. I wish to know from the Leader of the Opposition whether he is withdrawing his motion if there is to be a full dress debate."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, Rule 45 says—
 or if the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the member of Government concerned so directs, at the conclusion of business of the day or any other day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know how many Members want a debate on this new elementary education scheme."

(Several hon. Members rose in their places.)

15th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The number is more than 22, and the motion is admitted. Regarding the time, it should be taken up at 4 o'clock. To-day we have got the half-hour debate on the tramway dispute. So, I wish to know . . . ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the time can be fixed after consultations.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have no objection to further consultations. But I suggest that it may be fixed on any day after we finish discussion on the Andhra State Bill. There is nothing else standing in the way. I shall not then raise any objection that the matter is belated.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As soon as the Bill is over, we shall take up this question.”

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES
FOR TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON A
NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business (that is, discussion on the Andhra State Bill) on Thursday, the 16th July 1953. ’”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for this very simple reason. It has been the practice of the Government to see that Members of this House are deprived of their right of having non-official days. In the last session the same thing happened. In the session previous to the last session, the same thing happened. This has been going on repeatedly for a long time. As a matter of fact, in the last session of the Assembly, you may remember, Sir, we had a long talk in your Chamber, and the Leader of the House at that time agreed that he would compensate for the loss of the non-official days in that session by providing additional non-official days in this session. But now at the very beginning we are deprived of the first non-official day. Members are deprived of any right whatsoever to discuss subjects on their own initiative. As far as this House is concerned, it is for the Government to bring in any subject which pleases them. As far as we in the Opposition are concerned, we are here to discuss questions which the Government choose to bring before the House and also those questions in which the Opposition and the public are interested, but in which the Government may not be interested for their own reasons and convenience. Therefore, I oppose this motion.”

* THE HON. C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I am afraid the 11-10
lion. the Leader of the Opposition has been a little bit hasty in a.m.
coming to conclusion. It is not the intention of the Government
to deprive this House of the opportunity of discussing non-official

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[15th July 1953]

motions. But certainly, the Andhra State Bill is an urgent matter and we have fixed a target date by which time we will have to finish that business. In these circumstances, we want to take up official business tomorrow. If the House is willing to take up non-official business after the conclusion of business connected with the Andhra State Bill, I will certainly provide not one day but two days if there is enough business to be transacted. That assurance I give. Therefore, it is not a question of depriving the House of the opportunity of discussing non-official motions. I am prepared to allot one or two days for it after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, which is an urgent matter. I request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to consider this point and accommodate us in this matter."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad that a specific assurance has come from the Leader of the House that immediately after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, he is prepared to allot not one but two days for transacting non-official business."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Two days, if necessary."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" There are very urgent matters to be discussed. For example, we have to consider the food situation in the State. There are also a number of other questions about which the people are agitating and about which we on this side of the House are very much worried. Therefore, we should have two non-official days in the next week. On getting that specific assurance, I am not pressing my opposition to this motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 16th July 1953.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members Sri V. Sri Krishna and Sri Nambiar have given notice of adjournment motions. I shall take them up tomorrow."

V.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Governor of Madras :—

(1) 'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199 (1), clause (1), sub-clause (a), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) 'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199, clause (1), sub-clause (a) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953.'

"Now, we shall take up the Andhra State Bill."

15th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The number is more than 22, and the motion is admitted. Regarding the time, it should be taken up at 4 o'clock. To-day we have got the half-hour debate on the tramway dispute. So, I wish to know . . . ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the time can be fixed after consultations.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have no objection to further consultations. But I suggest that it may be fixed on any day after we finish discussion on the Andhra State Bill. There is nothing else standing in the way. I shall not then raise any objection that the matter is belated.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As soon as the Bill is over, we shall take up this question.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for this very simple reason. It has been the practice of the Government to see that Members of this House are deprived of their right of having non-official days. In the last session the same thing happened. In the session previous to the last session, the same thing happened. This has been going on repeatedly for a long time. As a matter of fact, in the last session of the Assembly, you may remember, Sir, we had a long talk in your Chamber, and the Leader of the House at that time agreed that he would compensate for the loss of the non-official days in that session by providing additional non-official days in this session. But now at the very beginning we are deprived of the first non-official day. Members are deprived of any right whatsoever to discuss subjects on their own initiative. As far as this House is concerned, it is for the Government to bring in any subject which pleases them. As far as we in the Opposition are concerned, we are here to discuss questions which the Government choose to bring before the House and also those questions in which the Opposition and the public are interested, but in which the Government may not be interested for their own reasons and convenience. Therefore, I oppose this motion.”

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[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[15th July 1953]

motions. But certainly, the Andhra State Bill is an urgent matter and we have fixed a target date by which time we will have to finish that business. In these circumstances, we want to take up official business tomorrow. If the House is willing to take up non-official business after the conclusion of business connected with the Andhra State Bill, I will certainly provide not one day but two days if there is enough business to be transacted. That assurance I give. Therefore, it is not a question of depriving the House of the opportunity of discussing non-official motions. I am prepared to allot one or two days for it after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, which is an urgent matter. I request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to consider this point and accommodate us in this matter."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad that a specific assurance has come from the Leader of the House that immediately after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, he is prepared to allot not one but two days for transacting non-official business."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Two days, if necessary."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" There are very urgent matters to be discussed. For example, we have to consider the food situation in the State. There are also a number of other questions about which the people are agitating and about which we on this side of the House are very much worried. Therefore, we should have two non-official days in the next week. On getting that specific assurance, I am not pressing my opposition to this motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 16th July 1953.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members Sri V. Sri Krishna and Sri Nambiar have given notice of adjournment motions. I shall take them up tomorrow."

V.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Governor of Madras :—

(1) 'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199 (1), clause (1), sub-clause (a), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) 'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199, clause (1), sub-clause (a) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953.'

"Now, we shall take up the Andhra State Bill."

15th July 1953]

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I think everyone in this House supports it wholeheartedly. But there are certain details that have to be discussed. I wish the Hon. the Chief Minister had enlightened us on the discussion carried on in the Cabinet for a number of days on this subject. Perhaps he may come to that point when we discuss the Bill clause by clause.

“ Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has compared the formation of the Andhra State to the attainment of the Independence of India and has asked us to be very happy about it. I do not know if he has compared this House to the House of Commons. Whatever that may be, his whole attitude to this Bill is that it is a very simple Bill. The Hon. the Chief Minister should have enlightened this House on the recommendations and suggestions he has made to the Government of India. During an interview granted to a Press correspondent, when a question was put to him about the draft Andhra State Bill, he was not willing to speak out. He simply said, ‘ There is nothing very wonderful in the Bill. This is just like division of territory, personnel of services, debts, assets, etc.’ When the Press correspondent asked the Chief Minister whether it was so simple as that, he was pleased to say that it was as simple as hanging a man. Sir, this is really a very amazing attitude. We would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the formation of the Andhra State is going to have all the repercussions of a man being hanged. When we discuss this Bill, we have got to see what is going to happen next. What everyone wants in connection with the formation of the Andhra State is that a good Government should be formed. Whether a good Government is going to be formed or not no doubt lies in the hands of the people. But the powers that are shaping the destiny of the Andhra State, I am afraid, are not willing to see that a good Government is formed in the Andhra State. So, as a politician when the Hon. Chief Minister says that it is a business like the business of hanging a man, he means that we are going to hang ourselves. That is a serious warning to the Andhra State and to the Residuary State as well. The formation of the State is now a foregone conclusion. But what the people really want is a good Government. We have to concentrate on it when we discuss this Bill and we have got to work for it. Therefore, the message which we have got to send to the Parliament is that they should not interfere in the formation of the Government of the Andhra State and that the people would like to make their own choice in getting a good Government. Now, there are a number of hindrances to this. I consider the present Madras Government will be a hindrance to the formation of a good Government in the Andhra State. I also consider that the Congress Party itself and the powers in Delhi will be a hindrance to it. All these hindrances must be removed. While we recommend the introduction of this Bill in Parliament,

[Sri C. V. K. Rao]

[15th July 1953]

we would say, 'Take off your hands from the affairs of the Andhra State and do not manoeuvre to see that some dictatorial Government is set up by getting some men into the Andhra Cabinet by backdoor methods.'

11-20 a.m. "When the Andhra leaders have sacrificed so much and when they have done a great deal for the formation of the Andhra State, the people of Andhra have got every right to demand a good form of Government for the Andhra State. Let not their sacrifices and their dreams be set at naught. When the provisions of this Bill are put into effect, let us not be lulled into a sort of complacency. Let it not be said, 'Well, here you have got your State which you wanted. Be content with that.' Everyone of us on this side of the House feel that we must have a Government that will be able to solve the food and unemployment problems."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for each hon. Member."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Even before the Andhra State is formed, happy state of affairs must exist. But it does not exist. Certain incidents have taken place which we must take note of. While the great man, Sri Potti Sriramulu, sacrificed his life for the birth of the Andhra State, a number of innocent people are being prosecuted. I want to ask, whether this Government is genuinely interested in the formation of the State. I want them to stop prosecuting people in the manner in which they are being prosecuted now. I know that these prosecutions are being carried on even in my town, Kakinada. Some important personages, who were not previously informed of the promulgation of the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, have been prosecuted for defying this order. If the Government have a real love for the Andhra State and if they are really interested in its formation, will they go on prosecuting and trying the citizens of Andhra Desa for violating this law or that law, especially when they, the people of Andhra, are deeply moved at the death of their revered leader, Potti Sriramulu? I would earnestly advise this Government to straightaway stop these prosecutions at different places of Andhra, including Kakinada. Thus, things are not moving happily. The Chief Minister says, 'Hang yourself! You have got your Andhra State.'

"Now, let us look at the food problem of the Andhra area as a whole. Hundreds of thousands of tons of foodgrains are being exported from Andhra districts. In the last six months or so, I have corresponded with the Government requesting them to open fair price shops and to take steps to redress the suffering of the people."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"On a point of order, Sir, I am afraid even given the greatest relaxation, my hon. Friend is going out of the subject. He is discussing the import and export of foodgrains. Certainly, I cannot reply to those things now. Again, he is referring to prosecutions in Kakinada and other places. I am afraid these references are a little bit irrelevant."

15th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member confine his remarks to the subject under discussion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, my remarks have got everything to do with the creation of the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No. Let the hon. Member strictly confine his remarks to the subject before the House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I will confine my remarks to the subject before the House, Sir. If the present Government are really interested in the happiness of the Andhra people, I would like their actions and deeds also to conform to that. I am suggesting that their actions and deeds do not conform to that. We do want that the Andhra people should have a good Government. That is the object of this Bill. While this Bill is before the House, the present Government should not have done certain things. For example, they have floated a loan to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, which has got something to do with the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has that got to do with the subject under discussion now? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" As far as my information goes, I understand that the Government have sent out circulars to their officers asking them to postpone certain works to a future date. These could have been settled even now and need not wait for the formation of the Andhra State. My charge against this Government is this. They somehow or other want to make the Andhra State a bankrupt State. They should not do that. Well, there are three more months in which the present Government can interfere with the affairs of the Andhra State. So these matters are quite relevant to the subject. If we do not voice our protest in respect of these matters, we will be in a sorry state of affairs. The present Government should not interfere with the choice of the type of cabinet that the Andhra State should have. They should not interfere with the affairs of the Andhra people. This is all what I am driving at. We, Members of this House, while supporting this Bill wholeheartedly, have grave apprehensions regarding certain clauses found in the Bill. No doubt, they will come up for discussion at a later stage.

" With regard to the seventh schedule which deals with the division of assets and liabilities, I feel that the present Government of Madras must have had a hand in drafting that schedule. The Hon. Chief Minister himself admitted that he was in correspondence with the Centre. The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has also admitted this in a statement in which he said that ' the Bill is under examination in connection with the division of assets and liabilities, sharing of debts and loans and other financial dispositions.' The important aspect in the Bill is this Seventh Schedule. Under this Schedule, the residuary State would like to benefit itself as much as possible. This Government should have adopted an impartial attitude. On the other hand, they are shoving responsibility on the shoulders of the Central Government. They simply say, ' It is the Centre that has

[Sri C. V. K. Rao]

[15th July 1953]

to decide. Everything is in the hands of the Central Government. We have nothing to do with it.' The real state of affairs is not that. It is this Government that decide issues relating to the division of assets and liabilities.

11-30
a.m.

" There is also another issue, which some Members feel, should not have cropped up while discussing this Bill. That is the issue of capital. The issue of capital is relevant for discussion now. The ruling party has decided the capital and the power at Delhi has drafted this Bill. They should not have included Kurnool here."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Please allow me two more minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am sorry I cannot. There are many more Members who want to participate in the discussion."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill for the formation of the Andhra State. It is the result of a long agitation by Andhras for self-determination in the affairs of the country. While speaking on the Bill, I am going to concentrate only upon one aspect of it and leave the rest to others who are more interested in other aspects of the Bill. I will concentrate more upon the boundary issue, particularly upon the dispute that is going on between Tamils and Andhras with regard to particular places. The State to be formed should be formed on the basis of language and no Tamilian will have any dispute if all the Andhra districts are clubbed together and a State is formed in that way. But our quarrel with this Bill is that a district like Chittoor which has been considered from the day when it was formed as a bilingual area is now erroneously classified as an undisputed Telugu area. I would like to take this House back to the history of the formation of this district. The district was formed in the year 1911 by the then British Government more for administrative convenience rather than on the basis of linguistic considerations. In those days the superannuated British officials used to be tacked on to this district which was a well-meaning district with no crimes or other troubles. The district was formed taking away three purely Telugu taluks from Cuddapah, namely, Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Punganur, and six purely Tamil taluks like Tiruttani, Puttur, Chittoor, Chandragiri, Kalahasti and Palmaner and one zamin, Kuppam. (An hon. Member: 'Hear, hear.') My friends here are tempted to hail my speech when they hear that these are Tamil taluks. I say Andhras have contaminated these taluks with the result that they have been made to look like Telugu taluks."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I take strong objection to the word 'contaminated' used by Mr. K. Vinayakam. He need not contaminate his speech in that way."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I would like to explain why I used such a strong term as that."

15th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ On the question raised as to parliamentary language, I am sure the hon. Member meant ‘ infiltrated ’ and not ‘ contaminated ’.”

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, you must bear in mind that two Members preceding me have taken some of my time. I meant contamination in the real sense of the term. The Tamil population in these taluks was gradually converted for all practical purposes into Telugus and the whole population looks Telugu. First, the administrative authorities there closed all Tamil schools. When the Justice Party came to power, almost all the Chief Ministers were Telugus; to name some of them, the Raja of Panagal, Mr. B. Munuswami Naidu, Sir K. V. Reddi and the Raja of Bobbili. These gentlemen, who happened to be Telugus, had always a soft corner for this district and two of them actually came from my district of Chittoor. The result was Tamil culture was slowly killed. Hero Hitler of Germany used to say : ‘ If you want to kill a nation, you must first kill their language.’ The same tactics were adopted by the then ruling party as far as Chittoor was concerned. Then they posted Telugu officials to these Tamil parts and these officials who had acquaintance only with Telugu were putting questions to the Tamil population there only in Telugu.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ With your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must make an appeal to the hon. Member. We have decided to have the partition. We are discussing a Bill which has been drafted and revised by the Government of India. In the first part of the discussion we are dealing with general matters. The hon. Member may be aware that we are moving an amendment to be sent up to the Centre for the appointment of a boundary commission. Discussion on that amendment could cover some of the points mentioned now by the hon. Member. But it is not only that that I wish to say. I think the line he is taking is very unhappy. It is not necessary to go into that aspect of the matter. There are complaints and counter-complaints. I make an appeal that we must part after a sweet discussion.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I cannot understand why the Government or the Members interested in the Andhra Bill should take objection if I narrate the history of the Chittoor district. After all it is a history of how the Tamilians were slowly made to appear as Telugus in my parts.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is a very good thing.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ The result was that the Tamil population got slowly adjusted to the Telugu officials who were posted there. Even a small registration record had to be written in Telugu so as to suit the convenience of the Telugu sub-registrars posted to those parts. Census figures were also prepared on an erroneous conception. For instance, some classes like Vanniyakula Kshatriyas, who were purely Tamil in outlook, culture and language, are now

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

[15th July 1953]

known as Reddis in those parts. The Telugu officials who went there to collect census figures have classified these Tamilians as Telugus simply because they were called Reddis. I have myself been classified like that. Even those who were known as Adi-Dravidas, who talk pure Tamil in their homes, are now known as Malas and Madigas simply because, to suit the convenience of their landlords, they speak Telugu. It is these erroneous calculations that have made up the figures of Telugus in those parts. I shall quote only one instance to prove this. Take the Tiruttani taluk. In the year 1931, the Tamil population there was 75 per cent. In the 1941 census it was reduced to 51 per cent and in 1951 it came down to 49 per cent. From 75 it has come down to 49 per cent. Does this mean that the Tamil population has migrated from those parts or does it mean that the powers of procreation of Tamilians are much less when compared to the Telugus? On the other hand, the figures regarding Andhras are steadily increasing. It does not mean that Telugus have come into those parts in larger numbers. It is all the mischief committed by those officials that have given a wrong impression to the Government about population. They always believe, when the name of Chittoor is mentioned, that it is a Telugu area. On the other hand, it is a bilingual area and that is the only point that I wish to bring to the notice of the House.

11-40
a.m.

“Sir, when the question of the division of our State on the linguistic basis was brought in, we the Tamils living in these parts protested against the inclusion of these areas in the Andhra State and made our views very clear and also brought to the notice of the Provincial Government that in the event of the formation of the Andhra State, the Tamil areas of this district should be tacked on to the Tamil State. We represented through mass meetings, conferences, and petitions and submitted our views even to Justice Wanchoo who visited this City. We did not get a favourable reply then though Mr. Wanchoo wisely suggested that these disputes regarding Tamil area must be settled either by the appointment of a Boundary Commission or by holding a plebiscite. But what did we see in the declaration of the Prime Minister in Parliament. He has classified this district as a purely undisputed Telugu area. He has clubbed this district along with districts like Visakhapatnam, Guntur and West Godavari. Even if a Boundary Commission is appointed in the future, usually presided over by a judicial officer, what will that Commission say when we ask them to go and enquire into the dispute. They will naturally turn round and say that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the district which has been declared as an undisputed Telugu district. Even the future Andhra State will be reluctant to bring the case under the purview of the Commission.

“In order to prevent such a trouble arising, we started a mild agitation. First we protested against the inclusion of the district in the undisputed parts. We waited for a favourable reply from the Centre. We represented our grievances to the Provincial Government also. We sent a memorandum to the Central Government but with no use. Then naturally, people guided by good

15th July 1953]

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

motives, started a civil disobedience movement. They picketed before the Government offices. Then the movement assumed larger proportions and went beyond the control of even the leaders of the movement. People began to stop trains by pulling alarm chains. Trains were even stopped by people lying on the rail roads. Of course we objected to these things. We took strong objection to such actions and the misuse of our noble intentions. I declare here that these were not our intentions to disobey the laws of the land. But you know, Sir, that in a mass movement such things are likely to happen. The Press Statement of the Prime Minister has come in good time. He has now unequivocally and without an iota of doubt, declared that a Boundary Commission will be appointed to go into the question of the dispute in Chittoor district, which he did not make very clear in his first statement. He has now clearly accepted that this district is a disputed district and a Boundary Commission will be asked to go into the question of such disputed areas.

"Sir, we have come to a happy conclusion with the statement of the Hon. Chief Minister of this State when he said he would withdraw all criminal proceedings instituted so far and such of those who were jailed would be released. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister that some of those involved in this Chittoor agitation are still behind prison bars. They should all be released. Then there are people who sympathized with us and stopped trains and did similar things in other districts. They are also still behind prison bars. I would appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister to enquire into those cases and release them also.

"It is now certain that the Boundary Commission is coming. But it is not known when it is coming and how long it will take to set up the Commission? Will it take a longer period than we expect? We want that in this interim period our culture, our language, our educational facilities and for employment facilities should be safeguarded in Chittoor district. To start with we will be content to remain inside the Andhra State. But the Commission must come within a reasonably short time, say at least before 31st December 1953. There is ample time before now and then and they must decide one way or another. After the Boundary Commission gives its verdict we will not repeat what is happening in Bellary. If the Commission says we should be inside the Andhra State we will take that verdict with pleasure. We will continue to live as good citizens of the Andhra State. We will not agitate like the people of Bellary though Misra award has been given and though the Central Government made it clear that there is to be no going back on the award. But in the meanwhile we only pray that this State Government as also the Central Government should safeguard the interest of the Tamilians living in those parts."

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in welcoming this Bill, though certain provisions in it have to be amended, I wish to say that this is a most momentous event in the history of the Andhra State. It is the result of the great sacrifices

[Sri K. V. Vema Reddy]

[15th July 1953]

of the people and the leaders and the sacrifice made by the late Potti Sriramulu at the altar of the Andhra State. It adds to the glorious history of the Andhras. This part of the history cannot be forgotten, cannot be effaced. As a matter of fact it marks the beginning of a new era and gives birth to a new State. It has its parallel only in the great and eventful day, the day of the declaration of the independence of India. When we achieved independence, people thought that their economic ills, social and political ills would be cured. But to their disappointment the Government have yet to solve those problems. They also do realize that these problems cannot be solved overnight. Similarly the formation of the Andhra State is no solution for the problems of the Andhra State, it is no solution for famines in the Andhra State, it is no solution for unemployment in the Andhra State and it is no solution for the development of the undeveloped areas in Andhra State. It is only a first step, an aid. It will help us in achieving our objectives, in building a new Andhra State. But everything depends on the leadership of the State. The future of the Andhra State depends upon united and selfless leadership. Only with this can the Andhra State solve its problems. I am sure the accredited leader now sitting in this Assembly, Sri Prakasam, and leaders like Sri Ranga, Sri Sanjeevi Reddi and the budding leader Sri Nagi Reddi—though he belongs to the Communist Party—must all co-operate. It is only through the joint efforts of these leaders and the co-operation of other people that the new Andhra State can have a better future. I am sure with our mineral resources and with our perennial rivers we can build up a new Andhra State and we will go high in the history of our country.

“ Sir, lastly I wish to add a word. We are parting from our Tamil friends. We are parting as friends and we must be good neighbours. We have to help each other. To-day the distribution of States on linguistic basis is conducive to better administration and for the development of the culture of different States, for the development of the resources and economic prosperity of each State. But this division on linguistic basis has its own perils. It has got a tendency to develop provincialism, to develop a narrow outlook which really undermines nationalism. All must remember that the nation is more important than the State. The prosperity of the State depends on the prosperity of the Nation.”

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wish to associate myself in welcoming this measure as it is intended for the early formation of the Andhra State. In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain difficulties which have got to be rectified during the course of the discussion on the Bill.

“ In the first place, I feel that the Bill lacks sufficient provision for the inclusion of all those territories where the main language spoken is Telugu and which form parts of States like Mysore, Hyderabad, Orissa and others. There is no provision as I submitted that these parts where the majority of the people residing are speaking Telugu, are to be included in the new Andhra State.

15th July 1953]

[Sri K. V. Ramesam]

Therefore, I suggest that either along with the formation of the new State or at least in the near future there should be sufficient provision in this Bill to enable the inclusion of those parts where the main language is Telugu. And then there is the question of representation in the Assembly of the new State in the Council of States and also in the House of the People where we find there is no provision for sufficient representation. In view of the population, it is necessary to increase the strength of the State Assembly the Council of States and the House of the People, so far as the Andhra people are concerned.

“ Regarding the High Court, my view is that there must be simultaneous functioning of the High Court along with the formation of the new State. There will be difficulty for the litigants of the Andhra public, if the High Court is to function still in Madras after the formation of the Andhra State. There is no provision so far as the present Bill is concerned that the High Court is to be located somewhere in Andhra area, but it is left to the decision of the Chief Justice and of the Governor after the formation of the State. It should not be like that. There should be sufficient provision in this Bill itself for the location of the High Court simultaneously with the formation of the new State in any part of the new State and before the actual formation of the State. I feel that there should be provision in the Bill for appointment of a small Cabinet consisting of some of the Andhra members of the Assembly to make suitable arrangements for the formation and for the successful working of the State. For, unless immediate arrangements are made on this account, it may not be possible for the new State to start on a good sound basis. Therefore there should be a provision of that type in the new Bill.

“ And then regarding the apportionment of assets and liabilities. I find there is no hurry now. As at present suggested in the Bill, provision for division of assets and liabilities is not happy and it is not conducive to the best interests of the new State. Therefore several of the members are of the opinion that this matter must be referred to an arbitrator of the status of a Judge of the Supreme Court, so that there may be a just and equitable distribution of assets and liabilities of the State. Therefore, there should be a provision for that.

“ Then in view of the non-availability of a proper place to locate the capital and in view of the decision that was already arrived at, it is absolutely necessary for the composite State to make sufficient provision for the construction of a capital in the place already suggested. There is no provision to enable either the proposed new State or the present Government to make suitable arrangement for successful working of the new State and to invest sufficiently large amount for the construction of houses and buildings to locate the offices and officers of the new State. Therefore there should be provision also in this Bill to this effect.

“ Then about the Services. In this regard also, there is not a proper provision enabling the new State to have a final say in regard

[Sri K. V. Ramesam]

[15th July 1953]

to the cadre, category, etc., of the Services. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a modified provision for enabling the new Andhra State to make arrangements in all matters concerning the vital Services connected with the administration of the State.

“ Finally, I would like to refer in this connection to the remarks of Mr. Vinayagam that Chittoor had been a Tamil area and on that I am not going to enter into details. I would like to take strong exception to the language used and to the conduct at Chittoor of officials responsible for the administration of the district some time back. I would also refer to the attitude of most of the Tamilian Ministers and the public towards Andhras who are residents in Madras. I should say that similar treatment has been meted out here. Therefore there is no use of complaining, about all these things. At a time when we are separating, these sentiments should not be there and I only appeal to the members not to make such hasty remarks but to abide by any lawful decision that may be arrived at in the course of the proceedings that will be started by a Boundary Commission or the like. Therefore it is necessary to make amendments to the Bill.

“ I hope the new State would flourish and satisfy the aspirations of the Andhra public.”

12 noon. * SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by many hon. Members of this House welcoming the Motion recommending the introduction of this Bill in Parliament. On this occasion it would not be out of place for me to think of the great men, the pioneers and fathers of our Andhra renaissance movement—the great Kandukuri, the great Gurazada and Gidugu Ramamurthi Panthulu. These were the people who in fact gave voice to the Andhra feeling that their language, their culture and their social traditions must be reformed, moulded and made really the people's language, the people's culture and the like. Similarly the national movement has contributed to our Andhra movement; the idea of one nation, the idea of anti-imperialism and India fighting against British Imperialism, these roused the Andhra people and gave them a sense of their own interest in an independent India. They have been fighting for a separate State within the joint family of India consisting of various nationalities. In this connection I remember many national leaders, Congress leaders and others like Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and Mutnuri Krishna Rao who had sacrificed much for the sake of the country and at the same time who had also built up the Andhra movement. Finally the Andhra movement grew and spread into the villages starting from towns and it became a real people's movement. I congratulate the people of Andhra, peasants, workers, students and various other sections of our people who translated the general demand for a separate Andhra State into a reality by fighting every day for their projects, their industrial development and educational advancement. All these gave a real content and a real form and finally with the death of

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Venkatasiviah]

Potti Sreeramulu they rose, as it were, in revolt against the policies of the existing Governments both in the State and at the Centre and demanded the immediate formation of the Andhra State and thanks to the Union Government they at last acceded to the demand of the Andhra people. As a result of the glorious fight for over 40 years by the people of Andhra, this Bill is sent to us for recommending it to be introduced in Parliament and be passed into law.

" At this stage I do not like to go into the many controversies created by this Government and I would go into them at the proper time. When there is separation, certainly there will be controversy. There have been people both inside and outside the Government who opposed *in toto* the separation of the State and wanted the postponement of the creation of Andhra State *sine die*. There have been people who, when the new State could not be formed, incorporated many provisions in the Bill which are not in the interests of the Andhra people. Of course, all these have to be discussed, ironed out and suggestions made to the Central Government to be incorporated in the Bill. Sir, I would have welcomed some controversy and some kind of discussion on the provisions. I hope hon. Members will agree with me when I say that syrup will be more tasteful and more pleasant and sweeter if a little pepper is added to it. But due to the controversy carried on to a very great unseemly extent on behalf of the State Government, the Central Government and by individuals and organizations, there has grown some bad blood and there have been some misgivings as to the future of the new State. I would request the Members on the Treasury Benches and those behind them and also friends like Mr. Vinayakam to kindly stop and ponder over these things and not to be carried away by emotion. They will be just to us if they see that the provisions of the Bill are such as are not denying our legitimate rights. Certain provisions of the Bill do seek to practically create a bankrupt State and we want those provisions to be changed.

" I am very thankful to Mr. Vinayakam as he is going to abide by the verdict of a Boundary Commission that might be appointed to go into the question of the Chittoor district which he tried at length to prove that it was a disputed area. He was narrating history how Chittoor was a Tamil district and how it became a Telugu district. I would like to tell him and many hon. Members who might think alike that after all nations and nationalities are formed historical during the course of history. If a certain area or if a certain people have become Tamil people or certain people have become Telugu people, I accept it as an event of history and there is no use arguing about it. Yesterday one hon. Member was talking about the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari belonging to Tirupathi. Probably the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari's forefathers might have been Telugus and they might have migrated to some other place and there they might have learnt Tamil and imbibed Tamil culture. There is no use of claiming Sri Rajagopalachari as a Telugu to-day.

[Sri P. Venkatasiviah] [15th July 1953]

12-10 P.m. “The formation of the Andhra State is now in the offing. Let us not try to forget the historical fact that the Andhra nation has come into being during the course of history. Mr. Vinayakam has referred to the agitation in Bellary while expatiating on the Tamilians’ claim over some parts of the Chittoor district. What did the history of Bellary tell us? What is it that the history and culture of Bellary reveal to us? I saw with all emphasis at my command that Justice Misra had erred when he had categorically observed that the culture of Bellary is out and out Kanarese. In fact it is an inter-mixture of Telugu and Kanarese. That truth should not be lost sight of. If we trace the growth of the Andhra history we shall never fail to come to the conclusion that Bellary is in entirety a Telugu area. May be a particular taluk in a particular district reveal during the process of historical research some truths about its inhabitants say a 100 or 200 years ago. But that does not mean that we should not take stock of what had happened all along in that particular area from time immemorial and up to now. That is why I say that a plebiscite of the people residing in a disputed area should be taken. That would give a clear verdict. So it is I plead for the appointment of a Boundary Commission to settle the claims of all these disputed areas and particularly that of Bellary. I am glad that the Union Government are going to appoint a Boundary Commission to clearly demarcate the boundaries of Andhra and Madras. Of course that may take sometime after the formation of the Andhra State. Let not my friend Mr. Vinayakam be in a hurry.

“I would not like to speak any more on the subject-matter at this stage. Once more I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by many of my previous speakers in welcoming the introduction of this Bill here and commending the same for introduction in Parliament.”

* SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“The problem of linguistic re-distribution of States is not a new one. A decade and odd ago, the Congress has resolved that the provinces should be re-organised according to linguistic affinities for the cultural progress, administrative efficiency and for the better realization of our national aspirations. It is the delay on the part of the Government in taking steps to improve the deteriorating conditions of the people, that is responsible to bring to the fore, the question of linguistic States. It is hoped—perhaps with full justification, that the formation of linguistic States, apart from marking the fulfilment of a long cherished political ideal, it would give each homogenous unit a common outlook, a feeling of oneness and help to improve the conditions of the people to a great extent.

“It is a matter for congratulations that the Andhra problem came to a speedy and successful solution. All of us are convinced that Andhra area is a viable unit comprising an ethnically homogeneous population, speaking one language, possessing a common history and culture and all the people there unanimously desire to have a separate political existence for them. The Andhra question

15th July 1953]

[Sri M. S. Mogral]

is a stupenduous one as we are well aware. We are grateful to the Union Government for the masterly way they handled the situation before it was too late.

“ Though the creation of linguistic States was the accepted creed of the Congress, post-Independence exigencies made the Union Government pause before taking further steps, in the implementation of this policy. A country disturbed by the rude shocks of a separated Pakistan, faced with new problems created by the advent of parties and creeds based on ideologies foreign to us and further enervated by abnormal conditions of famine and pestilence, has every justification to pause and be cautious before the consideration of the creation of States based on lingual patriotism. But Andhras are a people with great initiative and drive and they pinned their faith on a united Andhra and they sincerely felt that their salvation depended in the creation of an Andhra State. For them it was not a party question nor was any sacrifice too great to achieve this end. The first casualty in the Andhra cause was the touching self-immolation of the great Andhra patriot Potti Sriramulu. By this time, the Prime Minister had already begun to realize that the Andhra problem was fast deteriorating with an added momentum from the Kannada, Malayalam and other areas to have their own States. Like his immortal leader Mahatmaji, the Prime Minister was not slow in feeling the pulse of his people and he decided it but fair to yield to the wishes of the people, whose welfare he so greatly cherished. The result was the setting up of a machinery for the creation of an Andhra State which for expedition and thoroughness can be compared with pride, to the stupenduous task undertaken by Lord Mountbatten for the liquidation of the British Empire in this country. The process of the division of the State into the future set up of Andhra and the residuary States was not without difficulties. Apart from the intricate problem of financial adjustments among the two States, the adjustments of disputed areas was problem that has agitated the minds of the people of these two States very considerably. But the intervention of the Union Government where the two sections could not come to any settlement has considerably helped in setting these issues once for all. I am sure we are within our bounds if we hope that once these differences are narrowed down, there will be goodwill and co-operation between all the sections.

“ Be that as it may, the Andhra State has come to stay and it has the sincerest blessings and most cordial felicitations of this House. But I have a word of advice and caution to the Andhra members, who would be bidding us farewell ere long. You are the torch-bearers to the millions of your compatriots who are as determined now as you were once to fight for a cause most dear to them—I mean the millions of Kannadigas, Malayalees, Bengalees and Biharees, who are impatient to enjoy the bliss of their own linguistic States. It is a general opinion that a re-distribution of States is an essential need for proper development of the country. It would have been perhaps, better if they had settled this question while formulating the Constitution. At present we have a strange

[Sri M. S. Mogral]

[15th July 1953]

system of A, B and C States, which is a relic of the past and which is something like the Dominions, the Dependencies and the Crown Colonies of the British Empire. There is hardly any logic in having a State for 2 lakhs of people in one place and another State for 8 crores of people. A more convenient distribution of State is needed and distribution along linguistic lines would be more natural, and it would facilitate the internal life and progress of the people of each particular State.

"The honourable members from Andhra Desa may well remember in this connection the declaration of our Prime Minister that, while he was prepared to consider the claims of other people for the formation of linguistic States favourably, his consideration of these claims may greatly be influenced by the successful working or otherwise of the Andhra State. These are grave words coming as they do from the Head of the Union. I request the hon. Members to bear this in mind and I appeal to one and all to make the Andhra State a success, as otherwise it will not only be a slur on the great name of Andhra, but an eternal cause for sorrow, for the posterity of other areas that it was the Andhras who betrayed them and deprived them of their legitimate share of a State with a common mother-tongue. My dear Andhra brothers, I wish you all success and God will help you."

12-20
P.M.

* SRI W. J. FERNANDEZ :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my views on the subject under discussion compel me to sound a discordant note because I am opposed to the encouragement of any tendencies which may even remotely foster the disintegration of the country.

"The decision to form the Andhra State has been misconceived. Merely because in or about 1920 the Congress Party had accepted the principle of linguistic Provinces that was no reason why thirty years later the Government should have been stampeded into the creation of an Andhra State. We are still at the beginning of the process of the political consolidation of the country. Whatever unifying factors there are to-day were induced by the British. Indian History has shown repeatedly that the forces in India are fissiparous and centrifugal. Everything should have been done by those in authority to discourage any movement which might in time represent a threat to the strength and unity of the country. At present, there are two factors which act as a cementing force. The first is the unity induced by the British. The second is represented by the pivotal position occupied by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. When time has effaced the conventions set up by the British and the unifying hand of Jawaharlal Nehru is removed we are gravely apprehensive of the consequences for the country. The forces in favour of regionalism are infinitely greater than the forces which may weigh the scales in favour of unity. Both from a long and short point of view the decision to set up an Andhra State is extremely unwise. Already this concession has started similar movements in other parts of the country. The demand for Karnataka, for Maharashtra, etc., is becoming increasingly vocal. These demands unfortunately make a powerful

15th July 1953] [Sri W. J. Fernandez]

appeal to political leaders in the respective areas. Ultimately when the hand of Jawaharlal Nehru is removed these fissiparous political influences are bound to dominate the Party in power. There will be no one strong enough to resist them.

“ The formation of the Andhra State has already set in motion a cycle of political and emotional influences the end to which may well mean the “ Balkanisation ” of India. With the concession of Andhra, the ultimate-setting up of other linguistic States will only be a matter of time. Apart from the political and administrative difficulties that territorial re-arrangement will involve, there is bound to be precipitated bitterness, inter-State dog fights in respect of conflicting territorial claims. The growing demands for linguistic States will represent communalism more fierce and stronger than anything India has ever faced in the past. As it is, we find increasing intolerance based on regional and linguistic motives. Once the regional and linguistic forces become co-terminus, the fanaticism will be accentuated a thousand-fold. The claims of Hindi as the national language will be relegated not only to the background but into ultimate oblivion; each linguistic State will become a water tight fanatical enclave, not only politically but also linguistically.

“ The idea of a common nationality, of complete freedom of movement and of opportunity between the States will be a thing of the past. This disintegration will have the final seal placed on it when different political parties are in power in different States. An opposition political party at the helm of affairs in a linguistic State will use every device to defy the Party at the Centre and to encourage the forces of secession and disintegration.

“ If as a sop to the group pressure within the Congress party, any further concession is made on the principle of linguistic States, it seems pretty certain that it will irrevocably set in motion a process which will “ Balkanise ” India and make it a sub-continent of divided and often warring units.

“ My views, however, do not prevent me from wishing my Andhra fellow legislators, who will be leaving us shortly good luck and godspeed and their new State all prosperity.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ പൊതു തത്വത്തോടു യോജിക്കുകയാണ് ഞാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലി യോഗം നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തും അതിനു മുന്പുള്ള അസംബ്ലി യോഗങ്ങളിലും ആസ്ത്രയിൽനിന്നു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ ആസ്ത്രം സംസ്ഥാനം കിട്ടുന്ന രൂപയിൽ ഒരുക്കുക ഭാഷയിൽ മാത്രമെ ആങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു വ്യക്തം എടുത്തു കൊണ്ടു് ഒരുക്കുക ഭാഷയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെയും ഇന്നു ഈ യോഗത്തിൽ നൂറണിയുമാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇല്ല, ആസ്ത്രം സംസ്ഥാനം നത്തിനുമേണ്ടി ജീവതാഗതം ചെയ്യു ത്വംഗവയുതാദൈ പൊട്ടി ശ്രീരാമലിന്റെ മരണത്തെ തുടർന്നു ആസ്ത്രയിൽ പല ഭാഗത്തും നടന്ന വെടിവെപ്പുകളിൽ മരണമടഞ്ഞ രക്തസാക്ഷികളെയും നമുക്കിവിടെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഭാരം വകുപ്പുകളിലേക്കും ചുഴിഞ്ഞു നോക്കുവാൻ ഇനിയും സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ഭാഷയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ വിഭജിക്കുക എന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ തല നോട്ടു് അംഗീകരിച്ചു കാണുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്നു വിശദീകരിക്കുകയായി

[Sri R. Krishnan]

[15th July 1953]

നിന്നു എല്ലാ പിന്തിരിപ്പൻ ശക്തികളെയും തട്ടിനീക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ആസൂത്രീയ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം പിടിച്ചുപറുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിൽ നമുക്കു ന്യായമായി അഭിമാനിക്കാം, സന്തോഷിക്കാം. മാത്രമല്ല അവശിഷ്ട മെർശിയിൽ ഇനിയും ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഐക്യ കേരളം കേരളത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ചിരകാലമായി ആശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൂടാതെ നാട്ടുഭാഷകളെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു പുരോഗതിക്കു ആവശ്യമായ നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഉ. മലമ്പാർ കടിയായ് വിട്ടു. ഐക്യകേരളത്തിനും ഐക്യതമിഴകത്തിനും എതിരായി പലരും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആസൂത്രീയ ജനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം പിടിച്ചുപറിയതുപോലെ കേരളീയരും തമിഴരും അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചുപറുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും എന്നുള്ളതു് തക്കമറ്റ സാഹചര്യമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല ഐക്യകേരള രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സ്വയം സമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തികഭരതയും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്ന് ചിലർ വാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വാദം അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണെന്ന് ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരു-കൊച്ചി സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും ഇല്ലാത്തതന്നെ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റാണായി നിലനിന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. മാത്രമല്ല മലിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനംതന്നെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും ഇല്ലാത്തതന്നെ ഇന്നും നിലനില്ക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഇതേവരെ നിലനിന്നിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഇതു് പരമാത്മമാണെങ്കിൽ ഐക്യകേരളവും ഭക്ഷണ കാര്യത്തിൽ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തികഭരതയും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു നാഷണലിറ്റി (Nationality) എന്നുള്ള നിലയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങി, വളരുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാത്മം മാത്രമാണ്. ചിലർ വാദിച്ചേക്കാം, അങ്ങിനെ വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ അധികം കഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു. തീർച്ചയായും ഇല്ല. ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ വേറിട്ടുനില്ക്കുകയും കേന്ദ്രമായി കൂടിച്ചേർന്നു നില്ക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെ കേന്ദ്രഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരപരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽനിന്നു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അവരുടെ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും വേണ്ടിയും വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കൃഷിയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയും തീർച്ചയായും സാധിക്കും. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനകീയ അഭിലാഷങ്ങൾ സാധിക്കുന്നവരെ അതു സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടാൻ തുടങ്ങിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതു്ടെയായി വേറെയൊരാൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് ഭക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സംസ്ഥാനവാദം. അതു വന്നമുണ്ടല്ലോ മലയാളികൾ എവിടെ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവിടെയെല്ലാം ഇതിന്നു എതിരായി കലപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SRI R. KRISHNAN (cont.) :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ തന്നെ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്നു പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്ന ആസൂത്ര മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അഭിനന്ദനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി ഒന്നരണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ കണ്ണാടക സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങൾ മൈസൂരിനു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്ത അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ മൈസൂറുവാണിലുള്ള തെലുങ്കുപ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ആസൂത്രീ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്താം. അതുമൊട്ടെല്ല, ആസൂത്ര കരു കൺസിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകിൽ അവശിഷ്ട മലിരാശിക്കു ഒരു കൺസിൽ എന്തിനാണ്? അനാവശ്യമായ 'പണച്ചിലവും സമയനഷ്ടവുമാണ്' ഈ കൺസിൽകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ പല പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിലും പലരും വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇതിനെല്ലാം പുറമെ ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ നില തുടർന്നുപോകുന്നതോടുകൂടി മലമ്പാർ മറ്റൊരു മലയാളം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന ഐക്യകേരളം രൂപീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവാൻ മറ്റു എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളെപ്പോലെത്തന്നെ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മലമ്പാറിലെ അംഗങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ, തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും മന്ത്രിമാരും ആജ്ഞാലമായി പരിശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നനിയമങ്ങൾക്കും, വ്യവസായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും വേണ്ടി തീർച്ചയായും ഐക്യകേരളം അനിഷേധ്യമായ ഒരു ഘടകമാണ്. ഇതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്; മലയാളികളുടെ ചിരകാലമായ അഭിലാഷമാണതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഐക്യകേരളം പുറിയുണ്ടാക്കുകിൽ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും

15th July 1953] [Sri R. Krishnan]

തയും ഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ മലബാറിനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയും എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എന്തുതന്നെ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായാലും ശരി മലയാളികൾ നീക്കമായും അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ വികിച്ചുവാങ്ങുവാൻ തയ്യാറായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇനി എനിക്ക് വിശദീകരിക്കാനും പറയുവാനില്ല; അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുവാൻ നില്ക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ആശ്രയ സാഹചര്യമോടും എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്”.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider it a great privilege for me to support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister in this House. There is a tremendous significance behind this Bill. I find in this Bill an inspiring call as well as a warning to all those who yearn for linguistic provinces. There is inspiration in the sense that before the united strength, before the united will and the united struggle of the people no power on earth can prevail. That is the lesson that I draw from the Andhra State Bill.

“ Sir, it was only some months before the historical declaration of the Prime Minister that the leaders of the greatest organisation, the Indian National Congress, had stated that the question of linguistic provinces could not be opened at this stage but the great martyrdom of the Andhra people has changed that attitude and the Andhras have won to a certain extent. Though the Andhra State Bill has come and the Andhra brethren are going to enjoy their own linguistic State, it is not the contemplated Andhra State that they have fought for. It is a warning in the sense that though the ruling clique have been forced to concede the demands of the people they will try their utmost to mutilate the demands and see that reservations are made and half-measures are put forward. It is in that manner that Visal-Andhra, the long cherished goal of the Andhra people, is mutilated. Apart from this, I understand that after the declaration regarding the formation of the Andhra Province, Pandit Jawaharlal has declared that for the coming five years no question of redistribution of provinces will be taken up. I am not at all worried on account of this. The great lesson that we can draw from the Andhra State issue is there and we, the Malayalees, will not rest content that we force the unwilling hands of the ruling clique and see that United Kerala or Aikya Kerala comes into being.

“ Sir, the most funniest of all things is the resolution passed by the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee on 24th May 1953 at a meeting held at Palghat. To cap everything, I ask most sincerely what right has this discredited Congress organisation in Malabar to pass such a resolution and ask that the Travancore-Cochin State and Coorg should join the residuary Madras State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ What right have you got? ”

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ I have to say so because in the last elections the Congress organisation was routed and it could get only 11 or 12 per cent of the votes of the people.

[Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar] [15th July 1953]

It is this organisation which has passed a resolution quite contrary to the declared will of the Malayalees and to the declarations of the Indian National Congress that they were not going to allow the formation of Aikya Kerala. Not only that, Sir, but the saddest thing of all is that our Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, one of the veteran leaders of the national movement was present there in Palghat. Sri Bhakthavatsalam, one of the leaders of Tamilnad, was also present there."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I was in Palghat. Is that an offence? "

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" I never said that it was an offence. It is for the Chief Minister to clarify the position. Anyhow, this most wonderful and preposterous proposition of a Southern State that the Palghat Conference had made, has made it a laughing-stock before the whole world. I do not want to deal with that subject in more detail at this stage. It is nothing but the lust of the reactionary landlords for other's property and for others' soil that is reflected in that resolution. As far as Malabar is concerned, I have to make it clear that we do not want an inch of other people's territory. We want a Malayala Pradesh, that is, the present Malabar district as well as a part of Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district and also part of the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district where the majority of the people speak Malayalam."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is more than an inch! "

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" No, Sir. Even the present Malabar Tenancy Act is operative in these parts. The very fact that the Malabar Tenancy Act is in operation in these parts clearly shows that our demands for these areas are genuine. I do not wish to deal with the matter in detail here. My point is that the major part of the Travancore-Cochin State as well as the parts that I have mentioned here will have to be merged together and the Aikya-Kerala State will have to be formed and to that extent I am opposed to both the preposterous propositions of a West Coast State and a Southern State."

3-10 P.m. " My Tamil friends and others ask why we, Malayalees, are struggling for Aikya Kerala. Our experiences in this House which I shall explain quoting one or two instances will enable my colleagues to understand why I am making a demand for the formation of an Aikya Kerala State. There is pending before this House an amending Bill to the Malabar Tenancy Act. Ninety-nine per cent of the Malayalee Members of the Assembly have declared unequivocally that the above Bill is not at all wanted and should be basically changed; yet it is going to be imposed and it will of course be resisted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has all that to do with the Motion before the House? "

15th July 1953]

* **SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR** :—"Not only that, Sir. The Central Government have reduced the import duty on coconuts. The Travancore-Cochin Government have already passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Government of India which has resulted in the ruination of coconut growers. What has the Hon. Minister coming from the district of Malabar, Sri Kuttikrishna Nayar, done to alleviate the distress of coconut growers? I wish also to ask what steps this Government have taken in this regard?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, on a point of order, I am unable to understand how these matters referred to by the hon. Member are relevant to the Motion before the House."

* **SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR** :—"Let me explain my point. The Government of India have been forced by circumstances to agree to the formation of an Andhra State and they have asked us to pass a resolution agreeing to the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament. My criticism against the Government of India is that they are doing things half-heartedly and that they are not implementing the basic principles adopted by the Indian National movement. As far as my memory goes, the Indian National Congress convened an All-Party Conference in 1928, which was presided over by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Secretary of which was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which included persons like the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. S. Aney and Subash Chandra Bose at which it was decided without any doubt that the present provinces should be redistributed and that 'language unity' should be the most important factor to be taken into account when redistributing provinces. Last time when many of the members of the Assembly spoke in their own mother-tongue, most of the Hon. Ministers enjoyed the music of the languages spoken and they were unable to understand anything. The fundamental basis of any democratic State is the language in which its administration is carried on, and unless the people of the State are able to understand the language of the Government and unless the latter are in a position to understand the language of the people and be in a position to know their views by actual contact, how can we call the Government of that State democratic. So my humble request to the Hon. the Chief Minister and other friends is that all controversies over the formation of States on linguistic basis should be ended, that the question of linguistic States should be dealt with on a wider scale and the desire of the Malayalees for the formation of an Aikya Kerala State should be immediately granted and to that extent help should be given. That is my request, Sir. Once more congratulating the martyrdom of the heroic Andhra people, I resume my seat."

! * **SRI K. SUBBA REDDI** :—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ రోజున యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును బలపరచుచు మాట్లాడుతున్నాను నేను యీ బిల్లును బలపరచడానికి ముక్తా పెప్పడకులేను. నేను బలపరచటానికి కారణ వేమిటంటే, ఆంధ్ర జాతి దాదాపు చలబై సంవత్సరాలుగా తమ స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారం కోరకు, ఒక

[Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi]

[15th July 1953]

present State of Madras will be welcomed all over the State even though it is not complete fulfilment of the wishes of the Andhras who desire the formation of a Vishala Andhra State comprising all Telugu speaking areas included in Hyderabad, Mysore and Orissa States being merged with the areas of the Andhra State.

3-20
p.m.

“ I also wish to point out, Sir, that if delay is caused in the formation of ‘ Visala Andhra ’—I am even afraid—that someone may follow the example of Sri Potti Sriramulu. Hence I would like that some such assurance is also included in this Bill before it is introduced in the Dominion Parliament. With regard to the partition arrangements of the new State, Sir, the people of Andhra have become highly suspicious about this Government. Though it is very long since the Andhra Congress Legislature Party elected its leader, this Government has neither taken him into their confidence nor put him on the Partition Committee. This is highly detrimental to the interests of the Andhras. In this connection I wish to state that the leader so elected has to take up the responsibility of running the future Government of the new Andhra State. The present Andhra ministers, who are serving on the Partition Committee are only the representatives of this Government and I do not know how many of them would be in the future Andhra Government. Of course, this Government may give a lame excuse as to why non-Government members have not been included in the Partition Committee, but I cannot accept that excuse. What about the non-Government members who have acted on the previous Partition Committee? Then, Sir, in view of the terms of the Sri Bagh Pact the Government of India should realize the necessity for providing some safeguards in this Bill in respect of the backward areas of Rayalaseema. I feel, Sir, that in the matter of construction of irrigation projects, repairs to minor irrigation works as well as the extension of electric supply and other development projects, priority must be given to the backward areas of Rayalaseema. Secondly, the representation in the Assembly from Rayalaseema should be a little more than that of the other Andhra districts to ensure a fair and adequate representation for the backward areas of Rayalaseema. In other words, the target of population for the Assembly constituencies in Rayalaseema should be much less than that of the other Andhra districts. I would therefore like to recommend to the Government of India through this House that some such safeguards should be provided for the welfare of the backward areas of Rayalaseema in this Andhra State Bill. I am sure that if the Central Government with all their seriousness want to do it, it would not be difficult for them to change the Constitution suitably as they have once done so with regard to the elected Head of the Kashmir State.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to the request of this Government for a public loan, I think the Andhras cannot support this move on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State because it would be highly detrimental to their interests. If at all the new Andhra Government want to raise a loan, it may not be possible for them because this Government would have already raised it. Further

15th July 1953] [Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi]

the purpose for which and the way in which the amount should be spent should be left to the future Government of the Andhra State. I would also like to inform you that in famine affected areas like Kadiri and Hindupur the Tahsildars are even going to the extent of coercing the poor ryots, who are financially hopelessly bad, to contribute to this loan. If the Government is to allow the officials to resort to coercion in such matters, I am afraid that the ryots may even go to the extent of opposing the loan rather than paying anything for it. Hence I would request the Government not to press the floating of the loan in those famine affected areas.

“ Lastly, I am sorry, Sir, to note the elimination of the name of one Mr. Raza Khan from the list of members of the Madras Legislative Council, even though he belongs to Madras. Hence I would request the Government to include his name.”

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 3-25
இந்த சபையின் முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய மசோ 3-25
தாவை கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில் நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த
மசோதாவை இந்த சபையின் முன் வைத்தபோது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி
அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள் ஆந்திர மக்கள் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கத்த
குந்த விஷயம் இது என்று. ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய அமைப்பைப்பற்றி ஆந்திர மக்கள்
மட்டும் அல்ல இந்திய யூனியனிலுள்ள மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும்
இதை வரவேற்பார்கள். மொழி வழி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்
படுகின்ற மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் இதை மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வர
வேற்பார்கள். ஏன்? இந்த அமைப்பு தேசிய போராட்டத்தில் ஜனநாயக
போராட்டத்தில் ஒரு கால கட்டத்தில் மக்கள் போராடி பெற்ற ஜனநாயக
சாதனை இது. மக்களுடைய ஆவல் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் தான். அந்த
மொழிவழி மாகாணத்தில் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த
நாட்டில் தான் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை மனத்தைப் பெற முடியும்.
அதற்குத் தான் மக்கள் மிகவும் போராடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சீரிய
லட்சியம் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் தான். மொழிவழி மாகாணம் வேண்டு
மென்று மக்கள் போராடி இதை சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற காலத்தில்
பார்த்தால் ஒரு மொழி பேச்சுக்கூடிய மக்களை சிதாடித்து பிச்சுப் பிச்சு அவர்
களுக்கு பல்வேறு சமஸ்தானங்களையும் ராஜ்யங்களையும் அமைத்துக் கொண்டு
வந்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். மொழிவழி அமைப்பில் இந்த ஆந்திர
ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது. ஏற்கனவே பலர் கூறினார்கள் இது மத்திய
சர்க்காருடைய வரப்பிரசாதம் இல்லை என்று. அது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரி
யும். அன்று நாணல் நகரில் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் அமைப்பது தேசத்திற்கு
விரோதம் என்று இந்தியா முதல் மந்திரி கூறினார். மொழிவாரி மாகாணம்
வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் அது ஜனநாயக கோரிக்கைக்கு தடைப்பட்ட பிரி
வினை என்று நமது முதல் மந்திரி கூறினார். இன்றைக்கு நமது முதல்
மந்திரி அதிருஷ்ட வசத்தால் இப்படிப்பட்ட சகாப்தத்தில் இந்த அமைப்பில்
வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் நமது முதல் மந்திரி இந்த
மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து நல்ல உறுதியுடன் இதை நிறைவேற்றி
சகோதரத் தன்மையில் பிரிவதற்கு இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.
அதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நிலைமை இன்றையதினம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்
கிறது. மக்களின் போராட்டத்தால் இதை சாதித்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர
பாராளும் மன்றத்தால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது இல்லை. மக்களின் போராட்டத்
தால் தான் இது வந்தது. இப்பொழுது மொழிவாரியாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம்
அமைக்கப்படப் போகிறது. இதன் பிறகு ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டுமென்ற
கிளர்ச்சி வருகிறது. ஐக்கிய சமயுக்தம் வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி எழுகிறது.
ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி வருகிறது. மகாராஷ்டிரம் வேண்டு
மென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். தனி கூர்ஜம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள்.
இந்திய யூனியன் பூராவிலும் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்ற
கிளர்ச்சி எழுகிறது. அதனால் வெற்றிமேல் வெற்றியாக வருகிறது. அதற்
காக போராட்டம் நடைபெறுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[15th July 1953]

போவதைக் கண்டு ஆந்திர மக்கள் இந்த அக்டோபர் மாதத்தை ஆகஸ்ட் மாத 15-ம் தேதியைக் கொண்டாடுவது போல் கொண்டாடுவார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆந்திர மக்கள் மட்டும் அவ்விதம் கொண்டாட மாட்டார்கள். இந்திய யூனியன் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் தான் கொண்டாடுவார்கள். ஆகவே இதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்றிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வரும்போது நான் ஏற்கனவே கூறினேன், இந்த அமைப்பு தேசிய ஒற்றுமைக்கு இருக்காது என்றும் இது தேசத்திற்கு விரோதம் என்றும். நாம் இதை இந்த மசோதாவில் பார்க்கிறோம்? ஷரத்துவாரியாக விவாதம் வரும்போது அதைப் பற்றி உள் நோக்கிப் பார்க்கலாம். அப்பொழுது அதைப் பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யலாம் என்று விட்டுவிடுகிறேன். நாம் இப்பொழுது மாகாணத்தில் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம். பல இடங்களில் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கிளர்ச்சியும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எல்லைத் தகராறு உள்ள இடங்களில் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக போராட்டங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டுவருகின்றன. அதிலிருந்து பல நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்து வந்திருக்கின்றன. அன்று மார்ச் 25-ம் தேதி பாராளுமன்றத்தில் இந்திய முதல் மந்திரி பிரகடனம் செய்த போது ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைந்ததும் உடனடியாக ஒரு கமிஷன் அல்லது பல எல்லைக் கமிஷன்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி எல்லைகளை நிர்ணயிக்க படும் என்று கூறினார். இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லைகளைக் கொண்டு ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படும் என்றும் பிறகு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்படும் என்றும் கூறினார். ஆனால் இன்று இந்த மசோதாவில் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம். கமிஷன் நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படுவது துண்டு விழுந்திருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். எங்கு தேடிப் பார்த்தாலும் ஒரு இடத்திலாவது எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டியதைப் பற்றி இந்த மசோதாவில் கூறவே இல்லை என்பதை நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மசோதாவின் உள் புகுந்தால் துர்அதிர்ஷ்டம் போகப் போக வருகிறது. Assets and Liabilities இதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதாவது ஏழாவது ஷெடியூலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் விவாதத்திற்கு வரும்போது அதைப் பற்றி பேசலாம். அதிலும் சரியாக இல்லை. இந்த மசோதாவில் எந்த அம்சத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் இந்த மசோதாவில் சிக்கல் நிறைந்து இருக்கிறது. இதை நாம் கண்கூடாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். சட்டசபைக்கு ஜனநாயக ரீதியாக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அதற்கு பதிலாக காலத்தைப் ப்ரசிடென்ட் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இடத்தை கவர்னர் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. சர்வீசை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அது ப்ரசிடென்ட் கையில் இருக்கிறது. எல்லா வகையும் ப்ரசிடென்ட் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறது. இது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. கோர்ட் சர்வீசை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி எதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி எல்லாம் சிக்கலாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கேயாவது இவைகளைப் பற்றி விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? மசோதாவைப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஏன்? மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. புதிய ராஜ்யம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடைபெறாமல் இருப்பதற்காகத் தான் இவ்வளவையும் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்கு புலப்படிறது. இதைத் தான் நாம் இங்கு பார்க்கிறோம். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும் என்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யமும் கடன்காரர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இது உலகம் அறிந்த விஷயம். இப்பொழுது கடன் கேட்கிறது. இதைத் தீர்க்க எந்த விதமான உறுதியும் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து இல்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட சிக்கல்களை கொண்டு வந்து வைத்து விட்டு அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மோட்டார் சர்வீசை எப்படி தேசியமாக்கிவிட்டு அதை பலவீனமாக நடத்தி நம் தேசத்திற்கு தேசிய திட்டம் கூடாது என்று மக்களே சொல்லும்படியாக அதை நடத்தி வருவது போல் மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டு அதை பலவீனமாக நடத்தி விட்டு மக்களை அது வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே தான் இப்படிப்பட்ட சிக்கலான மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது சண்டை சச்சரவுகளை உண்டு பண்ணக் கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. நாளை ஐக்ய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள், மகாராஷ்டிரம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள். ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் சிக்கலான ராஜ்யத்தை அமைத்தால் இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சிகளை தடுத்த நிறுத்த முடியும் என்பதற்காகவே தான் இந்த மசோதா அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அதைத் தான் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“எப்படி ஆந்திர மக்கள் குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய சிறந்த தியாகத்தின் மூலமாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய அமைப்புக்கு எதிராக இருந்த சக்திகளை யெல்லாம் முறியடித்து, புது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தைக் கண்டார்களோ. அது போலவே இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய, மக்களுக்குத் தொல்லை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய, ராஜ்யத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தைச் சிக்கல் படுத்தக்கூடிய, பல பலனீனங்களையும் முறியடித்து, மக்களின் போராட்டத்தின் பயனாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர மாகாணம், மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்திற்காக நடந்துகொண்டேயிருக்கின்ற போராட்டத்தின் முதல் வெற்றியாக கிடைத்திருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தின் நிர்வாகம், பலம் பெற்று மேன்மையடையவும் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுப்பார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம்.

“இப்படி பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் அமைய இருக்கின்ற புது மாகாணங்கள் ஐக்ய தமிழகம், ஐக்ய கேரளம், சமீபுத்த கர்நாடகம் என்பதாக மொழி ரீதியில் பல மாகாணங்கள் அமைவதற்கு மிக உதவியாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. இதைக் கொண்டுவந்த முதல் அமைச்சரும், சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்களும், துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இல்லாத ஒன்றிரண்டு மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர்களும் கூட, இந்த மசோதா மீது பேசுகிறபோது, மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பினால் கெடுதி ஏற்படப்போவது போல் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது தவறு. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரியப் போவதினால், பிரிந்த பின்னர் அது பலனீனமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே, அதைப் பலப்படுத்த திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சியையும் இதுனுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்து நிலவிவருகிறது. இந்தக் கருத்தைத்தான் பாலக்காட்டு மகாநாட்டில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில பேர்கள் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஆகவே, தமிழ், மலையாளம் சேர்ந்த தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யம் அமையுமோ என்று எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யத்தில் 1½ கோடி மலையாள மக்கள், 3 கோடி தமிழ் மக்கள், இன்னும் கன்னட மக்கள் இருக்கலாம்.

“நாடு பூராவும் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற குமுறல் எழும்பு கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் அமைக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, இது மாதிரியாக, தமிழ், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் ஆகிய மூன்று பிரதேசங்களையும் சேர்த்து தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யம் அமைக்க யோசனை செய்வதானது, கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடுவதானது. மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைக்கும் புனிதத் திட்டத்தையே உடைக்கும் சதித் திட்டமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைப்பதற்கு எப்படி எவ்வளவோ தடைகளையும், இன்னல்களையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தியும்கூட எப்படி அவைகளையெல்லாம் அந்த தீரமிக்க மக்கள் முறியடித்தார்களோ, அதே போல தக்ஷிண ராஜ்ய அமைப்புத் திட்டத்தை முனையிலேயே கிள்ளிவிட மக்களின் கிளர்ச்சிகளும் ஆரம்பமாகிவிட்டதென்பதை நான் உங்களுக்கு இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இன்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர மக்கள் மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பில், மற்ற மொழிக்காரர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்த கிளர்ச்சி, அவர்களின் தியாகமிக்க இடையறு போராட்டம், முதலியவைகள் மற்ற தமிழர், கன்னடர், மலையாளி முதலியவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிறது. அதே போக்கில் தான் தமிழர்களும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழர்களும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கப் போகிறார்கள். செல்லவேண்டும்.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[15th July 1953]

“மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பில், அங்கத்தினர்கள் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒரே எண்ண முடையவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதில் வேற்றுமைக்கே இடமில்லை. அபிப்பிராய பேதம் எழுவதற்கும் இதில் இடமில்லை. அது எப்படி என்று தான் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நாம் எல்லோரும் தேசியப் பரம்பரையில் வந்தவர்கள். கலி ரவீந்திரநாத் டாகூரின் தேசிய கீதம் ‘ஜன கன மன அதி நாயக ஜயஹே பாரத பாக்கிய விதாதா,’ என்பதாக பாரத நாட்டுக்கு வாழ்த்து வழங்கும்போது கூட, ‘பஞ்சாப், ஸிந்து, குஜராத்த, மராட்டா, திராவிட, உத்கல வங்கா,’ என்பதாக, பஞ்சாபிகள், ஸிந்துக்கள், குஜராத்திகள், மராட்டியர்கள், திராவிடர்கள் என்பதாக அவரவர்களின் மொழிவழிப்படி ராஜ்யத்தைப் பிரித்து அமைத்துக்கொண்டு இவைகள் எல்லாம் தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை, தங்கள் பொருளாதாரத்தை, தங்கள் மொழியைப் பெருக்கிக் கொண்டு, இந்திய நாட்டின் பிரஜையாக, இந்தியக் கொடியின் கீழ் பாரத நாட்டின் பெருமையைக் காக்க, கௌரவத்தை உயர்த்த ஒன்றாய் இருப்போம், என்றுதான் கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

“நம் தமிழ் நாட்டு தேசியப் பரம்பரையில் வந்த மகா கலி பாரதியாரும் கூட,

செந்தமிழ் நாட்டுப் பெருநர்—கொடுந்
தீக்கண் மறவர்கள், சேரன்றன் வீரர்,
சிந்தை துணிந்த தெலுங்கர், தாயின்
சேவடிக்கேபணி செய்திரு துளுவர்
கன்னட ரெட்டியரோடு—போரிற்
காலனு மஞ்சக் கலக்கு மராட்டர்,
பொன்னைகர்த் தேவர்க ளொப்ப—நிற்கும்
பொற்புடையா ரிந்து ஸ்தானத்து மல்லர்”

என்பதாக, தமிழர்கள், மறவர்கள், சேரர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள், துளுவர்கள், கன்னடர்கள், ரெட்டியார்கள், மராட்டியர்கள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும்

‘சேர்ந்ததைக் காப்பது காணீர்—அவர்
சிந்தையின் வீரன் நிரந்தரம் வாழ்க
தேர்ந்தவர் போற்றும் பாத—நிலத்
தேவி துவஜம் சிறப்புற வாழ்க,’ என்றுதான் முழங்கியிருக்கிறார்.

“ஆகவே உடனடியாக, தெலுங்கர்களுக்கு தனி ராஜ்யம் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கப்போவது போலவே, தமிழர்களுக்கும், மலையாளி மக்களுக்கும், கன்னடிய மக்களுக்கும், மராட்டிய மக்களுக்கும் இந்த நாட்டில் தனித் தனியே மாகாணங்கள் அமைத்துக்கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும்.

“அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை, மொழியை, பொருளாதார நிலையை வளர்த்துக் கொள்வதோடு, ஒரு கொடியிருக்கின்றதே இந்தியக் கொடி—பாரத நாட்டுக்கொடி—அந்தக் கொடியை, ‘சிந்தையின் வீரம் நிரந்தரம் வாழ்க,’ காப்பாற்றுவார்கள். ஒப்பாய்வற்ற சிறந்த பாரத நாட்டு இந்திய யூனியன் கீழ் அண்டி வாழ்வார்கள்.

“பாரத நாட்டுக்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்பட்டால், ஐக்கிய இந்தியாவை பாதிக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு தீச் செயல் முளைத்தால், மொழி வாரியாக ஏற்பட்ட ராஜ்யங்களுக்குள்ளே ஒரு பொதுவான ஒற்றுமை ஏற்படுமாயென பயப்பட வேண்டாம்.

“இந்தியச் சுதந்திரப் போராட்ட காலத்தில், எப்படி நம் நாட்டில் பறந்து கொண்டிருந்த யூனியன் ஜாக் கொடியை அகற்றி, இந்தியத் தேசியக் கொடியை உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு, தெலுங்கர்களும், தமிழர்களும், மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடர்களும், வங்கத்தவர்களும், ஸிந்துக்களும், ரஜபுத்திரர்களும், சிதைச் சாலையிலும் சரி, தொழிற்சாலையிலும் சரி, போர்க்களத்திலும் சரி, போராட்டத்திலும் சரி, மைதானத்திலும் சரி, மந்தை வெளியிலும் சரி, உயிரை உயிர் என்று மதிக்காது, தங்கள் குருதி ஆற்று வெள்ளமாக ஓடிய போதிலுங்கூட கடை மூச்சுவரையில் போராடினார்களோ, அதே போல, அதே பரம்பரையில் வந்திருக்கின்ற மக்கள், அப்படியே அவசிய மேற்பட்டால் நாளைக்கும் போராடுவார்கள்.

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

“மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்கள் அமைய வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் கோருவது தங்கள் ஐக்கியத்தை சிதைத்துக்கொள்வதற்காக அல்ல. ஐக்கிய இந்தியா துண்டு துண்டாக உடைந்துபோகவேண்டுமென்ற சதிக்கார எண்ணத்தால் அல்ல.

“மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களை அமைத்துக்கொண்டு, தங்களுடைய கலையை, தங்களுடைய மொழியை, தங்களுடைய நாகரீகத்தை தங்களுடைய பண்பாட்டை எல்லா வழிகளிலும் உயர்த்திக்கொள்வதோடு கூட நூற்றுக்கு நூறு பங்கு சாதாரணப் பாமர மக்களும் கூட தங்கள் மாகாண அரசியலிலே பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கவேண்டும், ஒரு வழியை அமைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தால் தான் என்பதை, ஆளும் கட்சியானாலும் சரி, அவர் பக்கத்திலுள்ளோர்களும் சரி, நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ஆகவே தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைப்பதில், அமைத்துக்கொள்வதில் சகோதரச் சண்டைகள் வேண்டாம். நமக்குள்ளேயே ஒருவருக்கொருவர் போராட்டங்கள் வேண்டாம். தற்போது எழுந்திருக்கின்ற சண்டையும் கூட இந்தத் தாலுக்கா அத்துடன் சேருவதா, இத்துடன் சேருவதா, என்ற எல்லையை நிர்ணயிப்பதில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் தகராறுதான், எல்லைகள் சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இன்றி, சமாதான முறையிலேயே, ஜனநாயக ரீதியாக நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும் என்றுதான் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி கூறுகிறது. ஜனநாயக ரீதியில், ஜனநாயக அடிப்படையில், ஒரு பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் மக்கள் எம் மொழி பேசி வருகிறார்கள், அப் பிரதேசத்தில் எம் மொழி வழங்கி வருகிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க ஒரு கமிஷனை நியமித்து, அதன் மூலமாக எந்தப் பிரதேசம், எந்த மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தோடு இணைக்கவேண்டுமென் சலபமாக வரையறுத்து, சச்சரவுக் கேயிடமில்லாத, அபிப்பிராய பேதத்திற்கே இடமில்லாத ஒரு எல்லைக் கோட்டை நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும். Contiguity of language இவைகளை வைத்து முடிவு செய்ய முடியும், தாயகத்தோடு அதைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி எல்லைக் கமிஷன்களை நியமித்து சலபமாகத் தீர்க்க முடியும். ஸ்ரீ சிவஞான கிராமணியாரிடமும் பேசினேன். மற்ற கட்சிகளிடமும் பேசினேன். இதர கட்சிகளும் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. Contiguity இவைதான் கொண்டு எல்லையை நிர்ணயித்தோமானால் இந்தச் சண்டைக்கே இடமில்லை.

“எல்லைக் கமிஷனை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற இந்த ஜனநாயகக் கொள்கைக்காகவே நண்பர் வினாயகம் அவர்கள் சித்தூரில் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். ஸ்ரீ சிவஞான கிராமணியும் மறிபில் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். ஜனநாயகத்தின் அடிப்படைத் தத்துவத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு, எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்கப்படுமென் அறிவித்தபின்தான் போராட்டம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. பெல்லாரியிலும் போராட்டம் நடந்துவருகிறது.

“பிரிவினை மூலமாக சிக்கல் இல்லாத பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்க்கமுடியும். அதற்குத்தக்க வழியில் தான் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உடனடியாக எல்லா மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களையும் அமைப்பதாக அறிவித்து அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் போதும். இந்தப் பிரதேசம் எந்த ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்ந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி சச்சரவுக்கே இடமில்லை. இதைத்தான் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி அமுத்தந் திருத்தமாக வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக மொழிவாரியாக எல்லா மாகாணங்களும் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டு மென்பதுதான் அவர்கள் நீண்ட நாளைய கோரிக்கை.

“எனவே, கடைசியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமக்குள் எல்லை நிர்ணயிப்பது சம்பந்தமாக சண்டை வேண்டாம். ஆந்திர மக்களுடைய புதிய ராஜ்யம் நீண்ட கால போராட்டத்தின், வெற்றியின் சின்னமாக உதயமாகப்போகிறது. அதில் ஆரம்பத்தில் எவ்வளவு பலவீனமிருந்தாலும், எவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருந்தாலும், அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் சிந்தை துணிந்த தெலுங்கர்கள், சமாளித்து அதை செழிப்படையச் செய்வார்கள். அதையடுத்து ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வரப்போவது நிச்சயம். ஐக்கிய கோளம் ஏற்படப்போவது நிச்சயம். யாரும் இன்மேல் அவைகளைத் தடுத்துநிறுத்த முடியாது. ஐக்கிய கர்நாடகம், ஐக்கிய மகாராஷ்டிரம்,

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[15th July 1953]

ஐக்கிய குஜராத்து அமைவதும் நிச்சயம். ஐக்கிய இந்தியா மொழிவாரியாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட பல ராஜ்யங்கள் சேர்ந்து இருக்கப்போகிறது. அப்படி ஒன்று சேர்த்த இந்திய யூனியன் உலகத்திலே ஜெனக் ஜோதியாகப் பிரகாசிக்கப் போகின்றது என்பதை இந்த சந்தோஷ வேளையிலே இப்படிப்பட்ட மகிழ்ச்சி கரமான தருணத்தில் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில், இந்த மனோதாலை—இதில் இவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருந்த போதிலும்கூட—மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களின் கோரிக்கைக்கெல்லாம் முதல் வெற்றியாக வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதற்காகவும், முதற்படியாக வந்திருக்கிற தென்றும், ஆந்திரச் சகோதரர்களின் நீண்டகாலப் போராட்டத்தின் பயனாக வந்திருக்கிறதென்பதற்காகவும், மகிழ்ச்சியாக வரவேற்கிறேன். அவர்கள் மேலும் மேலும் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதே ரீதியில் மற்ற மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களையும் அமைக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

3-43
p.m.

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the whole atmosphere is surcharged with mutual suspicion and feelings have become over-sensitive, I suppose a lot of restraint is necessary because whatever is said is likely to be misunderstood rather than understood properly. It is too late in the day to discuss the merits of the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis. This formation took place several years ago in the minds of our politicians. Our actions and words all these years have shown that we have not been able to get over our linguistic bias so easily. When mutual suspicion increased, it became impossible for us to live together and a partition became necessary. Whether we like partition or not is quite a different thing. On an occasion like this I for one have mingled feelings of happiness and sorrow. I feel happy because a new Province is being brought into existence and thereby the long-cherished desire of a great people is being fulfilled. Andhras have been looking forward rightly or wrongly to a separate Province of their own where they could work out their own destiny. At the same time, we cannot but have feelings of sorrow because Madras, which has been one of the biggest provinces of the Union of India, is to-day being disintegrated. We cannot forget that that Province has been the joint enterprise of the people of Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnataka and Malabar. The Andhras have decided to separate from us. They say that the formation of the Andhra State is going to be a new freedom for them. It appears to me that the other people have been as anxious for the formation of the Andhra State as the Andhras themselves have been, in the circumstances prevailing. But in this process deep wounds have been inflicted and are being inflicted. Where there should have been peace, small differences are being magnified and this is creating a lot of bad blood. When the Boundary Commission which is going to be appointed by the Central Government begins its task, it is bound to meet with so many vexed problems, because every day the claims and counterclaims are on the increase. Instead of settling down peacefully and trying to build up new States, we have been feeling that the greater and greater our claims, the better it would be for the future of the State in which we are interested. Kannadigas and Andhras have lived together in peace for a long period with problems common to each other. But to-day they want to make a place like Bellary a fighting ground between them. What is true of Bellary may be true of so many

15th July 1953]

[Sri T. Anantha Pai]

other border areas. In fact, almost all people are agreed that Karnataka is the one linguistic Province which should have been formed earlier than the Andhra. The Dhar Commission which went into the question of linguistic provinces stated that whatever be the merits of the case for linguistic provinces, so far as Karnataka was concerned, divided as it was under five Administrations, it had been neglected everywhere and that the Central Government should pay special attention to the economic development of this region. But to-day instead of tackling the problems in the order of priority, we feel that linguistic division is the only panacea for all our ills. In fact we have been responsible for raising so many hopes in the mind of the common man who has been told that the moment the linguistic provinces are formed, all the problems will disappear. Our leaders and politicians have assumed a very great responsibility on this assurance and if any disappointment should follow, it will be a great tragedy indeed. We have sympathy for the Andhras who are going to part from us.

"I would like to say a few words about our friends in Bellary. I suppose they deserve our sympathy because they have been unceremoniously cut away and tacked on to Mysore. I welcome this because I trust that this will be the beginning of the formation of the Karnataka Province in course of time. We are very happy that Mysore has welcomed the merger of Bellary. We have no doubt that the people of Bellary will soon identify themselves with Mysore and will be worthy citizens of that State of whom all of us could be proud.

"Andhra is going to have its own problems and they are not going to be of a small magnitude. Andhra Province, it appears to me, is being born after Caesarean operation. In fact the baby is going to be delivered and it requires a lot of care. It is not born under very happy circumstances when it could take away with it plenty of cash and other assets. It has to take away what has been left by the composite State of Madras. I only wish and pray that the Andhra leaders who are quite capable will surely rise to the occasion and unite in solving the many problems that will be confronting the new-born baby. Andhras rose to the occasion in the past when there was the call of the country for independence, and I have no doubt that they will rise to the occasion once again. They have been a patriotic people; they have been highly emotional. If they make up their mind, they can build up a very healthy Andhra State, avoiding a top-heavy administration and the other weaknesses of the residuary Madras State. In that process, they have our abundant goodwill and best wishes."

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లిను గురించి చర్చించుచున్నప్పుడు తరతరాలనుంచి ఆంధ్రులు ఆసించియున్న రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నందుకు సంతోషించ వలసిన విషయమే. ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కొరకు చేసిన త్యాగాలు సత్యాగ్రహాలు, కడపటి సారి ఆత్మబలిదానం తలితాలు మనకు కనబడుతున్నాయి. కాని యిప్పుడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదంటే, యిది ఏ ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వమూ, లేక కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమూ, మరి యింకొక ప్రభుత్వమూ, వారి యిష్టము వచ్చి

3-50
P.M.

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[15th July 1953]

నట్లు కాకుండా, ఆంధ్రులు సాధించి తెచ్చుకున్న రాష్ట్రమేనని అంటున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు అనేక త్యాగాలు, సత్యాగ్రహాలు, ప్రాణాలను అర్పించటము వరకూ రావడం వల్ల యీ రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదేగాని, ఏ ప్రభుత్వం గూడా ఉదారంగా యివ్వడములేద. ఈ విషయములో నేనొక విషయము చెప్పదలచాను. ఈ మధ్య పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు చనిపోయిన తర్వాత నెల్లూరు పట్టణములో అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రము కొరకు పోరాటం సాగిస్తుంటే, మన కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు కొంతమంది వ్యతిరేక ప్రచారం చేయటం ప్రారంభించారు. వీరి ఎవ్వరినను, ఆంధ్రుల పోరాట ఫలితంగా మనము యిక్కడ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును గురించి చర్చించే అవకాశము కూడా కలిగింది. అందువల్ల ఒక వేళ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదని సంతోష పడుతున్నప్పటికిని, యీ రాష్ట్రము ఎవరి వల్ల ఎట్లా వస్తున్నదని, ఆంధ్రులు వారి మనస్సుకు తెచ్చుకోకపోరు. ఆంధ్రులకు రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదంటే, ఎట్లాంటి రాష్ట్రము వస్తుందోనని ఆశించుకొనియున్నారు. రాష్ట్రము కొరకు ఆశించినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు విశాలాంధ్ర ఏర్పడుతుందని అనుకున్నారు, కాని అటువంటి రాష్ట్రము రావడము లేదని తెలిసినను అంతమాత్రాన ఆంధ్రులు నిస్సహ నిరుత్సాహము చెందరు. ఆంధ్రజాతి యొక్క డెక్కడెక్కడవున్నారో వారందరు యీ విశాలాంధ్ర కొరకు పాటు పడుతారని అంటున్నాను. రాష్ట్రం అంటే, ఒక మన ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రములో చేర్చినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలే కాదు, విశాలాంధ్ర అనిపించుకునే ప్రాంతాలు కూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరేదాకా, యీ ఆంధ్రజాతివారి త్యాగాలుగాని, సత్యాగ్రహాలుగాని మానరు. ఆఖరుకు ప్రాణాలను గూడ అర్పించటానికి సిద్ధపడి గూడా విశాలాంధ్ర సాధించే వరకూ కృషి చేస్తారని చెబుతున్నాను. అటువంటిప్పుడు యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లులో సూచించబడిన విషయాలు పరిశీలించి చూస్తే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చాలా బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రమని అనుకోవలసి వస్తున్నది. భారతదేశపు ప్రజానీకం ఎంతో కాలంగా బాపా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలని కోరుతున్నారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వం యీ బాపా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాలను అంగీకరించకుండా వ్యతిరేక స్వభావము నవలంబించుచున్నది. ఆంధ్రులు ఎన్నో సత్యాగ్రహాలు, ప్రాణత్యాగాలు చేశారు, కాబట్టి యీనాటివరకు పోరాటము సాగించి రాష్ట్రము తెచ్చుకోగలిగారంటే, ఆంధ్రుల పట్టుదలను రుజువుచేస్తున్నది. కాని, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం అవలంబించే పద్ధతి చూడగా యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము చాలా బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రంగా చేస్తున్నప్పుడు, బాపా రాష్ట్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకమనే రుజువు కాగలదు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులకు రాష్ట్రము ఇవ్వటములో వేచి పద్ధతులను అవలంబించి, కుట్ర పన్ని, బలహీన రాష్ట్రమును యిస్తున్నారని తేలుతున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, తమిళులు, తెలుగువారు కలిసివున్న భ్రష్టి ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రమునకు ఆస్తి అప్పులకు సంబంధించిన యావత్తు విషయాలను గురించి బిల్లులో క్లాజువారీ చర్చ జరగబోతున్నది. ఈ చర్చలకు సంబంధించినది. ముఖ్యముగా తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయము. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును మన ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతో డబ్బు వ్యయపరచింది. అట్లాంటి ప్రాజెక్టు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం అవశిష్ట ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వం సలహాలతో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమునకు ఉపయోగ పడకుండా మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వానికి కట్టబెట్టి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమును బలహీన పరచుచున్నారని అంటున్నాను.

“ఇక పోతే బళ్లారి విషయం తీసుకుంటే, సరిహద్దుల విషయములో తగాదాలు వచ్చినవి. బళ్లారి తాలూకాను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములో చేరాలని ఆంధ్రులు తగాదా చేస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది యీ తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రానికి కేంద్ర

15th July 1953]

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

ప్రభుత్వం కట్టబెట్టే చూస్తున్నారు. ఇట్లు చేయుటవల్ల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి చెందవలసిన బళ్లారి తాలూకా అందలి శుండ్ల స్థిరాస్థి, భవనాలు మొదలగునవి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము పోగొట్టుకుంటున్నది. అది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమును నష్టపరిచిపెట్టే గదా! ఈ తాలూకా విషయంలో 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు census ప్రకారం యీ తాలూకా, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రముకు చెందినదే నని, నిర్ణయించినట్లు ఆ census లో ఉన్నది. ఇట్టిను వాందూ రిపోర్టు ప్రకారము చూస్తే కూడా బళ్లారి, తదితర సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతాలన్నియు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములో కలిపి వేయాలని సూచించారు. ఆ యు తర్వాత, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇట్టిను మిత్రా గారిని పంపారు. వీరి నివేదికలో బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చాలని నిర్ణయించారు. కాని దీని అంత్య నిర్ణయం plebiscite ద్వారా నిర్ణయించవలసియున్నదని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఆయినప్పటికీ బళ్లారి విషయములో యిటువంటి ఆక్రమ నివేదికను మిత్రాగారు పంపినందులకు అత్యంత శోభనీయమైన విషయమని తేలుతున్నది. ఈ తగాదాలు పరిష్కరించటానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక సరిహద్దు సంఘాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేస్తామని ప్రకటించియున్నారు. మైసూరు రాష్ట్రములో చేర్చుకుండా, కనీసము అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో చేర్చుతామని అన్నట్లయితే, ఆంధ్రదాతి యీ విధంగా బాధపడవలసిన అవసరం వుండదు. అలాంటిప్పుడు రాజోయే బొంబరీ కమిషను ఏర్పాటు అయి, కార్యక్రమం జరపటానికి ఏ రెండేండ్ల, మూడేండ్ల, ఆయిడేండ్ల పడుతుంది గనుక అంతవరకు యీ బళ్లారి తాలూకాను, తదితర ప్రాంతాలను యిప్పుడు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టిరిగా మైసూరు రాష్ట్రములో చేర్చుకుండా, అంతవరకు యీ అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములోగాని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములోగాని ఉంచితే యీమధ్య రాజోయే సంఘర్షణలు మొదలయిన చిక్కులు రాకుండాపోతవి. అందువల్ల ఇదివరకు మాదిగానే ప్రస్తుతం ఏ యే ప్రాంతాలు ఎక్కడైతే వున్నాయో అయీ రాష్ట్రాలలో ఉంచితేనే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం అంతేగాని, యీ బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరులో చేర్చడంవల్ల అనేక తగాదాలు దారితీయగలదని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా మరొక రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడంలో ఆర్థికపక్షం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అట్లాచేస్తే మద్రాసు, ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు రాష్ట్రాలు యేవిధంగాను నష్టపడజాలవు. ఒక రాష్ట్రప్రాంతమును మరొక రాష్ట్రానికి చేర్చితే, ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధముగా నుండుటయే గాకుండా, ఒక రాష్ట్రము కొరకు మరొక రాష్ట్రమును నష్టపరచడమని తెలుసుకోవాలి.

“బళ్లారి లీసుకు వెళ్లి మైసూరులో కలవకునడం దానితరువాత బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రుల ఆందోళనకీయ పరచుటకొరకు, వారిని కించపరచుటకొరకు కాంగ్రెసు సెక్రటరీ మాట్లాడడానికి వీలులేదనడం, తరువాత యూనియన్ ప్రధానికి ప్రజలుకూడా లీడర్లుగాలు చేసినవంకడం జరిగింది. వాటిని పట్టి ఏమి తెలుస్తుందంటే ప్రధానంగా ఆంధ్రులు ఎంతోకాలంనుంచి తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టుకావాలని ఆందోళన చేస్తూవచ్చారు. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టుపూర్తి అవుతోందని సంतोషపడుతుంటే ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు మైసూరు స్టేటులో కవినీవేయడం జరిగింది. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రధానంగా రాయలసీమకు నీళ్లు ఇచ్చేది. దాని మీద ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారం నిర్వచించకుండా, ఆ ఖర్చు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి రుద్దడానికి ఆలోచిస్తున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రంగాచేసి, deficit రాష్ట్రంగా చూపించి సరిహద్దులలో తగాదాలు పెట్టి, భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉండవనీ, నిరుపయోగమనీ, ఇతరుల లెవ్వరూ భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలకొరకు ఉద్యమాలు లేవదీయకుండా చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[15th July 1953]

ఈ విధంగా చేస్తే సోదన ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు విషయం మాట్లాడుచున్నప్పుడు తమిళ సోదరులుగాని, కన్నడ సోదరులుగానీ, వారి హక్కులు ఆపహరించుటకు మాట్లాడుతున్నారని ఆనుకోవలసిన అవసరంలేదు. కార్మికులు న్యాయమైన కోర్కెలు అడిగితే పెట్టుబడిదారులను నిందించడంకాదు. కార్మికులు తప్పకుండా న్యాయమైన హక్కులు కోరుతారు. ఇది పెట్టుబడిదారులమీద ద్వేషం పురి కొల్లుతున్నారంటే అర్థం చేదు. ఆంధ్రులకు, ఆంధ్రేశ్వరులకు సహజమైన వద్ద ద్వేషాలు రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నాలు చెయ్యడం అన్యాయం. అట్లా ద్వేషించు కోవడం సరియైనదికాదు. ఆంధ్రులు మాట్లాడుచున్నప్పుడు తమిళులకు, కన్నడిగులకు వాదగా ఉండవచ్చును. ఉదయం మాట్లాడిన సోదరుడు వినాయకంగారు ఆంధ్రుల మీద అనేక విమరులు విసిరారు. తిరుత్తణి ఉద్యమానికి బళ్లారి ఉద్యమాన్ని పోలుస్తూ మాట్లాడారు. బళ్లారి ఉద్యమమీద జస్టిను మిత్రాగారు, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం తిరు ఇచ్చినప్పటికీ, ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారట, తిరుకు కట్టుబడి ఆంధ్రులు ఉండలేదుట. ఆ మాదిరిగా తిరుత్తణి విషయంలో తిరు ఇచ్చి ఉంటే తమిళులు కట్టుబడి ఉంటారట. బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులు కట్టుబడి ఉండరట. ఆనవసరంగా ఆందోళన లేవదీస్తున్నారట. ఆంధ్రులు చాల ఉండే, ఆంధ్రజాతికి రావలసిన భాగాన్నీ తప్పకుండా దోరాడి సాధించుకుంటారు. Tamil మాట్లాడే ప్రాంతాలు, తమిళ సంస్కృతి ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలైతే, తప్పకుండా అడుగుటకు తమిళులకు హక్కుంది. కాని ఆ వ్యవహారం చూడకోకుండా బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులమీద విమరులు విసరడం జరిగింది. ఆంధ్రులలో ఆంధ్రులకు తగవులు పెట్టడానికి, ఇతరులపై ద్వేషం రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం చేసిన కుట్రలు మరచిపోయి, మనలో మనకు ద్వేషం రెచ్చగొట్టుటకు ఆయన ఉపన్యాసం చారి తీస్తోంది. ఆవిధంగా చేయకూడదని తమిళ సోదరులను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. మదరాసు ఎస్సెస్మెంట్ సభ్యులందరూ చాలా సుహృద్భావంతో ఈ విషయం ఆలోచించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కొరకు ఎంత గొడవజరిగిందో, తప్పకుండా బళ్లారి విషయం లోనూడా, బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులు అంతగొడవా చేయవలసియుంటుంది. కన్నడ సోదరులు తమ రాష్ట్రం ఆశించినంత మూత్రాన లాభంలేదు. అక్రమంగా కన్నడ ప్రాంతాలు కలిపిని తప్పకుండా నిర్బంధంగా ఒక ప్రాంతంలో చేర్చినంత మూత్రాన అభివృద్ధి చెందడంగాని, బాగుపడడంగాని జరగదని కన్నడ సోదరులు అర్థం చేసుకొని, ఆంధ్రుల సరసమైన హక్కులు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది. ఆ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే ఈ సరిహద్దులలోయన్న వైశమ్యాలు తొలగగలవు. ఈ సమావేశంలో రానున్న amendments మీద సభ్యులందరూ ఆలోచించి, న్యాయమైన ఆంధ్రుల కోర్కెలను, అనగా సాంస్కృతిక సార్వభౌమ్యం బట్టి విద్యాసంస్థల విషయంలో ఇవ్వవలసియుంది. వివిధమైన విద్యేపాలు లేకుండా బళ్లారి సమస్య పరిష్కరించ వలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నతమిళ, కన్నడ, మళయాళీ సోదరులు ఈ విషయంలో పూర్తిగా సహాయంచేస్తారని, clause by clause వర్చ వచ్చినప్పుడు 'పూర్తి సహకారం ఇచ్చి ఈ బిల్లు సుముఖంగా కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి కంపుతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. గత 20 సంవత్సరాలుగా Electricity విషయంలోగాని, రోడ్ల విషయంగాని, చూచుకుంటే తమిళ ప్రాంతంలోనే ఎక్కువ ఖర్చుపెట్టిన సంగతి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కూడా కాదనలేరు. తమిళ ప్రాంతం అనేక విధాల అభివృద్ధి చేసుకున్నారనే విషయమై మనం చెబ్బలాడ వలసిన అవసరంలేదు. ఆవిధంగా తమిళ ప్రాంతం ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంతో పోల్చినప్పుడు ఎక్కువ అభివృద్ధి కల్పిస్తూ ఉన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఆస్పలు, నిలవలు లీసుకోవలసి వచ్చినప్పుడు అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. ఈ విషయంలో న్యాయంచేయకపోతే, ఏ రకంగా తయారవుతుందంటే పెద్దపాన్లు తమ బిడ్డలకు చదువు చెప్పించు కుంటూ, సిల్కు బట్టలు మాత్రమే కట్టించుతూ,

15th July 1953]

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

ఇతరుల విధ్వలనకు చూడకుండా స్వార్థంతో పనిచేస్తే, మీదవాళ్లు తప్పకుండా ద్వేషం పురికొల్పుతారు. ఈ వేళ ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రం కోరుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి, వారికి ప్రాయశ్చిత్తం చేయడానికి రాబడి, ఖర్చు లెక్కకట్టి నష్టపరిహారం ఇవ్వకుండా, నష్టమే చూపించి అప్పులు మెడకు కడితే చాలా చిక్కులు వస్తాయి. వి. రాష్ట్రంకోసం పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు ఆత్మర్పణ చేశారో అనేకమంది యువకులు ప్రాణాలు త్యాగం చేశారో వాటిఫలితంగా వచ్చిన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కరువు కాటకాలతో బాధపడుతుంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పుడు దేశమంతా వి విధంగా సంతోషించిందో, అవిధంగానే ఆంధ్రులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినప్పుడు అదే విధంగా సంతోషిస్తారని అన్నారు. 1947 లో స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పుడు జండాలు ఎగురవేసి తినుటకు కూడు కొరకుతుంది, కట్టకోడానికి బట్ట కొరకుతుందని ప్రజలు వివిధంగా ఆశించారో, అవిధంగానే ఆంధ్రులుకూడా ఈ సుభ సమయంలో ఆశిస్తున్నారని కరువుకాటకాలు తప్పకుండా పోతాయని అనేస్తే, ఇదినిజమైన స్వాతంత్ర్యం కాదని తెలుసుకోడానికి రెండు మూడేళ్లు పట్టింది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంవచ్చిందికాని కరువుకాటకాలు పోలేదట, బల్లారి మసకటేదట, లోటురాష్ట్రమట మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వం మసక నష్టపరిహారం ఇవ్వడట, ఈ రాష్ట్రం రాకపోలే విమి అని చాలామందిలో నిస్పృహ బయల్పడింది. స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆంధ్రులు తమస్వయమైన కోర్కెలు గుర్తించబడతాయని సక్రమమార్గంలో తమ జాతి వికాసానికి వీలయిన పద్ధతులలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విభజించటం జరుగుతుందని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విధంగా చేయటకు ఇక్కడ ఉన్న అన్ని శాసనవారు, పార్టీలవారు తోడ్పడి సరిపడ్తున్నంతా అనగా బల్లారి మొదలైన ప్రాంతాలలో తప్పనిసరిగా పొందరి కమిషన్ ద్వారాగాని, డైరీలైటు ద్వారాగాని ప్రదానిప్రాయం నేకరించుటకు తోడ్పడతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ కొట్లాటుబలేకుండా, ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతులపై పరిష్కరింప బడతాయని, ఆంధ్రుల సక్రమమైన కోర్కెలకు న్యాయం జరిగేట్లు చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రావతరణకు సంతోషం వెలిబుచ్చుతున్నాను.”

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం బిల్లును నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ Sir, on a point of order అధ్యక్షా, ఇక్కడకు వచ్చినతరువాత ఒక ప్రశ్న అందచేసారు. దానినిబట్టి అనెంట్ల సభ్యులకు వుండే ప్రాథమిక హక్కులకు భంగం వాటిల్లే విధంగావుంది. అనెంట్ల సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నలు వేసి సమాధానాలుపొందే అధికారం ఉంది. పార్లమెంటులో అయితే వేసినప్రశ్నకు ఎక్కువకైనా సమాధానం వస్తుందని అశించడానికి అవకాశంవుంది. ఇక్కడ అది కూడావున్నట్లులేదు. ఎన్నైయినా కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబేరావడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు స్పీకరుగారు అందచేసిన దేమిటంటే.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I know the point of order. There are five hundred questions more to be answered, and I want to finish all those questions in this session. Therefore, I have asked the Secretary to issue that circular.”

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ భావా రాష్ట్రాలు వస్తే దేశ ఘనతయం కలుగుతుంది అని నమ్మేవారిలో నేను ఒకణ్ణి. అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తే ఆంధ్రజాతి పురోగమించగలదని చెబితే చాలుననుకుంటాను. వి జాతీయతకుగాని సంస్కృతి, భాష, వేషం ప్రధానమని నా ఆభిప్రాయం. అందువల్ల

[Sri P. Venkatasubbayya]

[15th July 1953]

ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆంధ్రభాషలోనే నడుపుకోవచ్చును. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఉండేటటువంటి ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల వరుస చూచినట్లయితే, మిగతా వారు మాట్లాడేది ఆంధ్రులకు తెలియదు. ఆంధ్రులు మాట్లాడేవిషయం అరవలకు తెలియదు. ఇలా చర్చలన్నీ కూడా అందరు సభ్యులకు అర్థంకాని పరిస్థితుల్లో నడచిపోతున్నాయి. అందువల్ల ఇక్కడనుంచి తమ నియోజకవర్గాలకు పోయినప్పుడు ప్రజలకు శాసనసభలో విమర్శించి తేలియచేసే అవకాశం సభ్యులకు లేకుండా పోతోంది. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వంలోను, శాసనసభలోను జరిగే వ్యవహారాల్ని సమగ్రంగా ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయటానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. ప్రజలకుకూడా ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలు అర్థంచేసుకోగలుగుతారు. ఆంధ్రజాతి పురోగమించడానికి వీలుఅవుతుంది. ఒకటి తీసుకొని అలాచించినట్లయితే తెలుస్తుంది. ఉంగ్లండు, అమెరికా, జపాను దేశాలలో ప్రజలు మాట్లాడేభాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలు నడుపబడుతున్నాయి. అందుచే ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలు అర్థం చేసుకోగలుగుతారు. వారందరూ తమ జాతీయతను సూచించే సంస్కృతిని పాటించడముచేత, వేషము వేయడంచేత పురోగమించి ఉచ్చస్థితికి వచ్చియున్నారు. ఏ జాతి అయితే తన సంస్కృతిని వేషభాషలను కాదని ఇతర సంస్కృతిని వేషభాషలను అనుకరించి అలవాటుచేసుకోడానికి ప్రయత్నంచేస్తుంటే దానిగతి హంస, కాకి కాకుండా అవడంజరుగుతుంది. ఇప్పుడు చూడండి తెలుగువారు కొందరు అరవవేషం వేస్తున్నారు. అంటే అడ్డకట్టు కడుతున్నారు. అలాగే కొంతమంది అరవవారు తెలుగువేషం వేస్తున్నారు. ఇంగ్లీషువారు పరిపాలనచేసే రోజుల్లోను, కొంతమంది ఇప్పుడును ఇంగ్లీషువారి వేషాన్ని వేయడంజరిగింది. వీటన్నింటివల్ల జాతీయత, సంస్కృతి, నాగరికత నాశమైపోతుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినట్లయితే ఆంధ్ర జాతీయత, ఆంధ్ర సంస్కృతి, ఆంధ్ర నాగరికత పురోగమించగలవనే విశ్వాసంతో ఈ బిల్లును నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. భాషారాష్ట్రాలే వడ్డు. ఆని చెప్పేవారు ఉన్నారు. కాని ఏ దేశమైనా భాషాప్రయుక్తంగా విభజించినప్పుడు పురోగమిస్తుంది కాని ఎలాంటి విపరీత ఫలితాలు కలుగవు. ప్రారంభంలో కొన్ని చిక్కులురావచ్చు. అవి తాత్కాలికమే కాని శాశ్వతంకావు. ఆ చిక్కులు పరిష్కారానికి ప్రభుత్వం తగు చర్య తీసుకున్నట్లయితే దేశాల పురోగమించడం జరుగుతుంది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు భాషారాష్ట్రాల నిర్మాణానికి నాందిగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుచేస్తున్నామని అన్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడిన ఉత్తర్రోతా ఇతర భాషారాష్ట్రాల విషయంలో చర్య తీసుకుంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. సూత్రంగా ఏర్పడే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో సుస్థిరమైన ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పరచి రాష్ట్రం పురోగమించటానికి సాయశక్తులా అందరు శాసనసభ్యులు సహాయంచేయమని ప్రార్థిస్తూ, ఈ బిల్లు బలపరుస్తూ నేను ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“కనమ సబానాయకర్ అవరకణే, శ్రుతీర మాకాణం మశోతావానతు నమ మ్రంబ, పరిశీలనకకుం, ఇంద్రియ శరకకానకుక్కు సిపార్శు శయవతరకుం విదప్పదీరుక్కురతు. ఇంద్రి శ్రుతీర మాకాణంబిరివిణే మశోతావానబ పర్రియి, అతిల ఉణ్ణదంబిరుక్కుంబిరివిణ్, అతణ్ణంబి యరపద ఇరుక్కుంబిరి విశిక్కులకన్ శ్రుతి వివిషయంబి యలలవావరైయి యరకెణవేయి విశిక్కులకన్ పేసివిదీరకన్. కురీప్పాక ఇంద్రిప్పకత్తిలిరుక్కుంబిరి యనతు నణ్ణంబి శ్రీవానంతం అవరకన్ కమ్యునిస్టు కదసియిన్ కణ్ణణ్ణదీరకతో, కరుత్తేదీరకతో దెవెకు దెణివాకపిరిసిరుక్కురతు. ఇరుప్పిణ్ణంబి, ఇణ్ణయతిణ్ణంబి శ్రుతీర మాకాణంబిరివిణే మశోతావానబిరి నామ వివాతిక్కుంబిరి, ఇణ్ణయతిణ్ణంబి శ్రుతీర మకకన్ తక్కులకకెన్ణు యిరు దణి మకాణంబి యరపద పోకిర దెన్ణు దెరుమిదంబిరి కణ్ణణ్ణంబిరి, ఇంద్రి నాదీరకన్ శ్రుతీర కదసి

15th July 1953]

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

யினரும் சரி, மற்ற இதர கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் சரி ஒரு மகத்தான உண்மையை, நல்ல படிப்பினையை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த சபைமுன்பு நமது சிபார்சு தேடி வந்திருக்கிற மசோதாவானது இந்திய சர்க்காரால் அளிக்கப்பட்ட வரப்பிரசாதம் இல்லை. அந்த மசோதாவிற்குப் பின்னர் பொன்னேடுகளில் பொறிக்கப்படவேண்டிய முப்பது வருஷ சரித் திரம் இருக்கின்றது. அந்த முப்பது வருஷ சரித்திரத்தின், அந்த முப்பது வருஷ இடையறு போராட்டத்தின், அந்த முப்பது வருஷ தியாகத்தின் பயனாகத்தான் இந்த முடிவை இந்த சர்க்காரும் சரி, இந்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உங்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த முப்பது ஆண்டுகளாகவே ஆந்திர மாகாணக் கிளர்ச்சி இருந்து கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவுக்குச் சுதந்திரம் வருவதற்கு முன்பும் கூட, சுதந்திரம் வந்துவிட்ட பிறகும் கூட, தங்கள் மொழியை வளர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்காக, தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை வளர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்காக, தங்கள் பிரதேசத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்திக் கொள்வதற்காக தங்களுக்கென தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமெனக் குரல் கொடுத்து போராட ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் அதை நசுக்கப் பார்த்தார்கள். வளர விடாமல் தத்துவம் பேசி அம்மாதிரி மொழி வாரியாக மாகாணம் அமைப்பது நாட்டிற்கே கெடுதியென்பதாகவும் சொல்லிப்பார்த்தார்கள். அதற்கெல்லாம் மனந்தளரது, ஊக்கம் குன்றது போராயு ஆந்திரர்களின் சுய வெற்றி இது என்று நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் தியாகத்தின் பயனை இன்று அவர்கள் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதை ஆட்சியாளர்கள் நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதேமாதிரியாக மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாடு பூராவும் குமுறல் இருந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. நாடு பூர மக்களின் இதயக் குரல் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பல கிளர்ச்சிகளையும் செய்கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்பட இருக்கின்றது அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சந்தோஷத்தை விளைவிப்பதோடு கூட, மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணம் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிற பல பேர்களுக்கும் ஊக்கம் கொடுக்கும். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். தமிழ் மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும், ஐக்கிய கேரள மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்ற இதயக் குமுறலானது பல காலமாகவே இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. தங்கள் தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ள, தங்கள் தங்கள் மொழியை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ள, தங்கள் தங்கள் பிரதேசத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ள, தங்கள் தங்கள் அரசியல் நிர்வாகம் எல்லாவற்றையும் தங்கள் மொழியிலேயே நடத்திக்கொண்டு சாதாரணத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் கூட அதில் பங்கு கொள்ள வசதியை உண்டாக்க மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைத்துக் கொண்டாக வேண்டுமென்று திட எண்ணம் பூண்டு விட்டார்கள். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் வசதி அளிக்கவேண்டும், ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைப்பதோடு கூட இருந்துவிடக் கூடாது. ஆந்திர மக்கள் திடசங்கல்பம் செய்து கொண்டு போராடியதால்தான் அவர்கள் தனி மாகாணம் அடையமுடிந்தது. அவர்கள் காட்டிய வழியிலேயே மற்றவர்களும் போராட திட்டமிட்டுவிட்டார்கள். போராடவேதான் போகிறார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைப்பதற்கு சர்க்காருக்குஇஷ்டம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட, இன்றையதினமும்அது சம்பந்தமாக அனேக அபிப்பிராயபேதங்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, எப்படி ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை அமைத்தே தீருவது என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்துவிட்டார்களோ, அப்படி பலவந்தமாக மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தை அமைப்பதற்கு மக்கள் போராட்டம் தொடங்கும்முன் சர்க்காரே அதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதுதான் புத்திசாலித்தனமாகும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிக்கும்போதும் அதில் ஏராளமான சிக்கல்களை உண்டாக்குவது சரியல்ல. எல்லாப் பிரச்சினைகளுக்கும், எல்லாக் கஷ்டங்களுக்கும் சரியான முறையில் பரிகாரம் காண வசதி இருக்கும்போது அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, தப்பாக ஒரு வழியில் செல்வது நாட்டுக்கு உகந்தது அல்ல. இப்போது பாருங்கள், சித்தூரிலே தமிழர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். பெல்லாரியிலே தெலுங்கர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்ன? அன்றே ஒரு எல்லை பிரிவினைக் கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்தப்படுமென்று சர்க்கார் அறிவித்திருந்தாலும்,

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[15th July 1953]

இந்த எல்லைகளை சரியாக நிர்ணயிக்க ஒரு கமிஷன்; ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் என்று சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ நல்லதாக இருக்கும். மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே பல ரகளைகள் ஏற்படும் வகையில் பல ஷரத்துகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதுமாதிரியாக அவைசியமான ரகளைகள் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைத்துவிடவேண்டும். தலைநகர் பிரச்சினையிலும் இந்த சர்க்காரும் சரி, மத்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி, தெலுங்கர்கள் தெலுங்கர்களுக்குள்ளேயே சண்டை போட்டுக் கொள்ளும்படி செய்து வேடிக்கை பார்த்தது சரியல்ல. விரும்பப்படாத ஆரம்பக்கல்வி சீர்திருத்தத்தை யாரையும் கலந்துகொள்ளாமல் கொண்டு வந்து புகுத்துவதற்கு முன் சட்டசபையைக் கலந்துகொள்ள விரும்பாத சர்க்கார், தலைநகர் பிரச்சினையை மாத்திரம் அவர்களே தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டுமென்று அவர்கள் அடித்துக்கொள்வதை தூர இருந்து வேடிக்கை பார்க்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணியது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். இதுமாதிரியாக பல சிக்கல்களை வேண்டுமென்றே புகுத்தாமல் நியாயமாக, மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக கோரப் படுகின்ற பாஷாவாரி மாகாணங்களை உடனடியாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்பட்ட கையுடனேயே அமைக்க நமது சர்க்கார் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும். தமிழர் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். மலையாளிகள் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். கேரளர்கள் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையிலும்கூட நிதி சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள், ஆஸ்திகள் சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள் எல்லாம் நேரடியாக, பட்சபாதமின்றி நடத்திவைக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆளும் கட்சியார் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்ற மக்களின் இதயக் குமுறலை இப்பொழுதாவது பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்துகொண்டு அந்த மக்களின் ஆசையை, இதயக் குமுறலை தீர்த்துவைக்க தக்க முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, மகத்தான பல போராட்டங்களையும், தியாகத்தை செய்து வெற்றிபெற்று இருக்கின்ற ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்கள் மாகாணம் பூர்ணமாக அமைந்து வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தவுடனும், பல தியாகங்களையும், சேவைகளையும் புரிந்து மேலும் மேலும் வெற்றியுடன் நல்ல முறையில் வாழவேண்டுமென்று நான் வேண்டிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is needless to say that all the Members of this House welcome this Bill. They feel happy over this Bill. Not only Members in this House, but people outside belonging to Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places, who want to form their States on linguistic basis, are feeling happy over this Bill. As Mr. Anantha Pai was telling you, the one State in the whole of India that is hard hit is the Karnataka State, which is distributed over five States and which has no majority anywhere. It has no voice in any of these States. Even in Madras the Kannada group of this Assembly is a negligible minority. In Bombay the Kannada group in the Legislative Assembly is a negligible one. That is the case even in Hyderabad State, and other portions of the country. Hence the Kannada people were not able to make themselves felt in any of these States. The leaders of the country were of the opinion and were convinced that the people of Karnataka were hard hit, and that the Kannadigas had the top priority in having a State of their own. Anyhow the Government of India felt that the formation of the Andhra State was easier, and so they conceded the formation of the Andhra State first. We Kannadigas also are feeling happy

15th July 1953]

[Sri Ijari Sirasappa]

over the formation of the Andhra State because with the formation of the Andhra State, the Karnataka State would follow. I have nothing more to say than to appreciate and welcome this Bill, and give it all the support the Kannadiga group can give in this House. During the discussion of this Bill, in the last two days, many hon. Members have been referring to the question of Bellary. This movement for the re-distribution of States on linguistic basis dates back to as early as 1920-21. Then Mr. Kelkar was appointed to go into the question and demarcate the boundaries of the Linguistic Congress Committees which were functioning in the country. In his report, Mr. Kelkar very clearly stated that even though the three taluks of Bellary district, namely, Alur, Adoni, and Rayadurg, were predominantly Kannada, for administrative purposes and for carrying on excellent propaganda work through the Congress Committees, these three taluks should go to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Since then we Kannadigas have been agitating that that is an injustice done, and that these three taluks should not go to Andhra but should go to Karnataka and the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. Since then so many committees and sub-committees were appointed to go into the boundary dispute. Even as early as 1933 there was a move from the friends of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to open their District Congress Committee office in Bellary town even as they had an office in Madras. We opposed the move, and the All-India Congress Committee did not permit the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to have the Andhra District Congress Committee office in Bellary. The Andhra friends have forgotten that. Even before the Dhar Commission nothing about Bellary was said. Only in regard to these three taluks our Andhra friends put forward their claim. Even in the Partition Committee, the question of Bellary was not raised. The Partition Committee were content, they were satisfied, and they were convinced that Bellary along with the other six taluks did not belong to Andhra. But unfortunately for us the question of Bellary and Bellary taluk was kept under suspense by the Government of India, by the announcement of our Prime Minister. This has given an impetus to our Andhra friends to fight for Bellary town and Bellary taluk. They are finding fault with the Government of India and our Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister said that the boundary disputes and other disputes should first be settled among the people, and then only the Government of India would come forward for the formation of States on linguistic lines, people were telling that the Government of India under Pandit Nehru was following the British policy of asking people to come to some understanding before forming Provinces like Andhra, Karnataka, etc. But what is it that we now see? We are fighting over small areas; areas which do not belong to the Andhras. I feel that much unpleasantness has already been created between the Kannadigas and Andhras over the issue of Bellary. I request my Andhra friends not to stir up this agitation any more and not to give room for greater unpleasantness among ourselves. Let them do away with this Bellary issue for the time being, as an award has been passed by the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court,

[Sri Ijari Sirasappa]

[15th July 1953]

appointed by the Government of India. It is not any representation made before some non-official commission. An award has been given already. There is no question of raking up that issue and bringing more unpleasantness among ourselves. Anyhow, we look forward to our Andhra friends to make their Government a stable and prosperous Government. Because, the formation of the Karnataka State depends upon the stability of the Andhra State. So, I request my Andhra friends and even my Tamilian friends also to forget all their differences for the time being and look forward to the stability and prosperity of their respective States and help others in forming their States. Thank you, Sir."

4-26
P.m.

*SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! ஆந்திர தேசம் மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் பிரிவடைவரவேற்று பேசும்போது சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபாரத்திற்காக வந்தார்கள். பிறகு நம் நாட்டில் ஆட்சிபீடத்தில் அமர்ந்து நம் நாட்டை வியாபாரஸ்தலமாக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டை சுரண்டிக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால்தான் நம் தேசத்தில் இருக்கிற தேசிய உணர்ச்சி பெற்றுத் தலைவர்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் சிறைபுகுந்து பல தியாகங்களைப் புரிந்து நமக்கு பரிபூரண சுயராஜ்யம் வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபட்டார்கள். அதே முறையில்தான் முகம்மதியர்களும் தாங்கள் பெருவாரியாக உள்ள நாட்டை பாகிஸ்தான் என்று அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் பெரும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து பல தியாகங்களைப் புரிந்து பாகிஸ்தானை அமைத்தார்கள். நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் கேட்போது இதெல்லாம் நடக்குமா என்று கூறினார்கள். பாகிஸ்தான் என்பது பகல் கனவு என்றார்கள். அப்பொழுது வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபாரம் மூலமாக வந்து இங்கிலாந்து பாஷையை அரசியல் பாஷையாக புகுத்தி இந்த மொழி மூலமாக நம்மை அடிமைப்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். அதேமுறையில்தான் இன்றையதினம் வடநாட்டினம், டில்லி சர்க்கார், நம்மை அடிமைப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தென் நாட்டை வியாபாரஸ்தலமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு சுரண்டும் இடமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு நாம் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம்—ஷேட்களும், மார்கடிகளும் மெத்தையில் படுத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரம் செய்யும் நிலைமையை நாம் இப்பொழுது பார்க்கிறோம். திருச்சிக்கு அடுத்த கல்லக்குடி என்ற கிராமத்தை டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற வடநாட்டிப் பெயரை சூட்டி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் ஒரேக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும், இந்த சுரண்டலை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும்தான் பெரியாரும், அறிஞர் அண்ணாவும்கூட ஐயுனிக் கையின் முன்பாக, வடநாட்டார் வியாபாரம் செய்யும் கடைகளின் முன்பாக தியாகம் செய்து மறியல் செய்தார்கள். இன்னும் பல தியாகங்களைச் செய்தார்கள். இதை அடிப்படையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டுதான் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் முதலில் பிரிந்து இறுதியில் இனத்தின் அடிப்படையில் நாம் ஒன்றுபட்டு இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் திராவிடக் கழகமும், திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகமும் வேலை செய்து வருகின்றன. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். திராவிடம் பிரிய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் மதிப்பிற்குரிய மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களும், பக்தவத்சலு அவர்களும், இன்னும் இந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள 38 பேர்களும் கையெழுத்திட்டு சென்ற தேர்தலில் வெற்றிபெற்றோம். நாம் வடநாட்டை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து சுகமாக வாழவேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானித்தோம். காரணம் வடநாட்டார்கள் வரிகளையும், வருமானத்தையும் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சுரண்டல் மூலமாக இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் மூலமாகவும், பாங்குகள் மூலமாகவும் ஷேட்கள் சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். ஏன்? கல்லக்குடியை டால்மியாபுரம் என்று மாற்றும் போது எதைத்தான் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். அதைப்போலவே சென்னையில் செனக்கார்பேட்டை என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன்? டில்லியில் காம்ராஜ் பேட்டை என்ற பெயரை வைக்க முடியுமா? அல்லது ராஜாஜி பேட்டை என்றுதான் வைக்கமுடியுமா? அஹமதாபாத்தில் இப்படி நம் நாட்டின் பெயரை வைக்கமுடியுமா? நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்களும்

15th July 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

அங்கு கவர்னர் ஜெனரலாகத்தான் இருந்தார். அப்படி இருந்தும் அவருடைய பெயரை அங்கு வைக்கமுடியுமா? ஒருக்காலும் வைக்கவே முடியாது. காரணம் நம்முடைய பெயரை வடநாட்டில் வைக்கமாட்டார்கள். கல்வெட்டு என்ற பெயருக்கு பதிலாக டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற பெயர் வைத்ததற்காகத்தான் அந்தப் பெயரை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இன்றைய தினம் தோழர் கருணாநிதி போராட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார். அவருடன் போராட்டத்தை நடத்திய பத்த தோழர்களும் சிறைப்பட்டார்கள். காரணம் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தாலும், வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காகவும்தான். அவ்வித நிலைமை இப்பொழுது இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுமாதிரிம் அல்ல, இன்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் மொழிவாரி அடிப்படையில் பிரியப் போகிறது. இந்த போராட்டத்தில் இவர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றார்கள். இதற்காகவே சென்ற காலத்தில் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பல தியாகங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுவை பரிகொடுத்து ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தைப் பெருகிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில்தான் இப்பொழுது சென்ற நாட்டினர் வடநாட்டினரிடமிருந்து பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று போராட்டங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்காகவே பல தியாகங்களையும் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி ஒழிப்பு போராட்டத்தின் பெயரால் தன்னுடைய 60-வது வயதில் பெரியாரும், தாளமுத்து நடராஜனும் இன்னும் பல தோழர்களும் சிறை சென்றார்கள். தாளமுத்து நடராஜனும் சிறையில் பல்லியானார். அதற்காகவேதான் அண்ணாவும் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார். மொழியின் பெயரால் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தக் கூடாது. அந்த முறையில்தான் ஆந்திரர்களும், கன்னடியர்களும், மலையாளிகளும் தமிழர்களும் பிரியவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இத்தனை பேர்களும் ஒரே குடும்பம் என்பதையும், சகோதரர்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. எல்லோரும் சகோதரர்கள் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் பிரிந்து வாழவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வகையில் மனக்கசப்புக் கூடாது. ஆந்திரர்களிடம் தமிழருடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது, தமிழர்களிடம் ஆந்திரருடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது. மலையாளிகளிடம் கன்னடியர்களுடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது, அதைப்போலவே கன்னடியர்களிடமும் மலையாளிகளுடைய ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஒருவருடைய ஆதிக்கத்தை மற்றவர்கள் விரும்பவில்லை. ஒருவருடைய சொத்தை மற்றவர் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்பவில்லை. ஒவ்வொருவரும் சுபிட்சமாக பிரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். நேரு தலைவராக இருக்கும் வரையில், வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில், நமக்கு தீர்ப்புக் கிடையாது. வாஞ்சுவை அனுப்பிக்கக்கூடிய வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில் நமக்கு தீர்ப்புக் கிடையாது. நாம் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ முடியாது. நாம் சுமுகமாக பங்கிட்டுக் கொள்ள முடியாது. அந்த ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில் நூற்று அப்பத்தை பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுத்து போல்தான் ஆகும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் தமிழர்களுக்கும் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் கசப்பு, மலையாளிகளுக்கும் கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் கசப்பு. இதெல்லாம் ஏன் வருகிறது? நம்முடைய அதிகாரத்தை எல்லாம் வடநாட்டார் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் பிரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூட நமக்கு உரிமை இல்லை. நமக்கு எந்தவிதமான உரிமையும் இப்பொழுது இல்லை. நாட்டில் எந்தவிதமான கிளர்ச்சி வந்தாலும் மொழி ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆகவேதான் ஆகஸ்டு 1-ம் தேதியன்று பெரியாரும், அண்ணாவும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் திருப்பதியிலிருந்து தூத்துக்குடி வரையிலுள்ள ரயில்வே நிலையங்களிலுள்ள ஹிந்தி மொழியை அழித்தார்கள். ஹிந்திக்கு இங்கு என்ன இடம் இருக்கிறது? அன்று வெள்ளைக்காரன் மவுண்ட்பேட்டன் இருந்த ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் இன்று ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் இருக்கிறார். அன்று ஹோப் இருந்த இடத்தில் இன்று ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் இருக்கிறார். அப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அவ்வளவு சம்பளம்தான் இப்பொழுதும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வெள்ளைக்கார சுரண்டல் அப்பொழுது எப்படி இருந்ததோ அப்படித்தான் இப்பொழுதும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் வியாபார முறையில் வந்து இங்கிருந்து சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போனார்கள். அன்று அவர்கள் எஜமானராக இருந்தார்கள், இன்று வடநாட்டினர் எஜமானர்களாக

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [15th July 1953]

இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில்தான் இன்றையதினம் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுவை பரிகொடுத்துவிட்டு பிரிந்து போகிறார்கள். அன்று நேருவுக்கு உண்மையை எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இறந்த பிறகு மக்களே எழுந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்துதான் நேரு “முட்டாள்தனம்” என்றும், சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம் என்றும் சொன்னார். யார் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யச் சொன்னார்கள். மொழியின் அடிப்படையில்தான் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். இவ்விதம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தால் அது முட்டாள்தனமா அல்லது சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனமா? அதை நேரு எப்படி வேண்டுமென்றும் விஸ்தரிக் கலாம். அதேமுறையில் இப்பொழுது திருத்தணியில் பெருவாரியாக தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரி வி. சி. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் திருத்தணி வரையில் தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார். கனம் வெங்கிடசாமி நாயுடு திருப்பதி வரையில் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார். அவர் வைணவர். அதனால்தான் அப்படிக் கேட்கிறார். போராட்டம் நடக்கும்போது நானும் திருத்தணிக்குப் போயிருந்தேன். அங்கு பெருவாரி யாகத் தமிழ் பேசுகின்றார்கள்.”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ The hon. Member attributes some statement to me. I never made that statement.”

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ கனம் வி. சி. பழனி சாமி கவுண்டர் பேசியதைப்பற்றி தினமணியில் பார்த்தேன். பத்திரிகை சொல்வது தவறாக இருந்தாலும் அது குற்றமாக இருந்தாலும் தமிழ் மந்திரி அந்த இடத்தைக் கேட்பதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. ஆந்திரர்கள் சேர்ந்து எங்கு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஆந்திராவுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அதைப்போலவே தமிழர்கள் எங்கு சேர்ந்திருந்தாலும் அந்த இடத்தை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படித்தான் ராஜ்யத்தை அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நான் திருத்தணிக்கும் போனேன். அங்கு ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார். அங்கு தமிழ் பாட்டு பாடக்கூடாது என்று. அதனால் மக்கள் அதிருப்தி அடைந் திருக்கிறார்கள். திருப்பதியில் தமிழ் பத்திரிகைகளை வரக்கூடாது என்று அங்கும் ஒரு உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. இவைகளைக் கண்டு மக்கள் அதிருப்தி அடைகிறார்கள். எந்த பக்கங்களில் தமிழ் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பக்கங்களை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதைப் போலவே எங்கு தெலுங்கர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்களோ அதை ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்காகவேதான் திருத் தணியில் சுமார் ஒருமாத காலமாக ஒரு போராட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். பல கிராமங்களுக்கு நான் போய்ப்பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் நேரு என்ன சொன்னார். அவர்களை முட்டாள்கள் என்று சொன்னார். இது முட்டாள்தனம் என்றும், சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம் என்றும் சொன்னார். இன்று அறிஞர் அண்ணா போராட்டத்தை நடத்திவருகிறார். இன்றைய தினம் தூத்துக்குடியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வரும் ரயில்களும் நின்று வந்திருக்கின்றன. அதைப்பற்றி நாளை தெரியும்.

“ நேற்றையதினம் அந்தக் கருத்தை எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். அறிஞர் அண்ணாத்துரையைச் சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கத் திற்கு உட்பட்ட ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார். அவருடைய தோழர்களும் சிறைச்சாலைக்குள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்றையதினம் முதல் மந்திரியார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்த அதேமாதிரிதான்—வருத்தத்தோடு கண்ணீர்விட்டுச் சொல்லு கின்றேன். தூத்துக்குடியில் 4 தோழர்களை சிறைக்குக் கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள், 4 பேர் சுட்டுக் கொல்லப்பட்டார்கள், 25 பேர் படுகாயம் அடைந்தார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, மு.கருணாநிதி கல்லக் குடியில் சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். மதுரையில் 150 பேர்கள் சிறைப் படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோவையில் 90 பேர்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காஞ்சீபுரத்தில் 100 பேர்களும், சிதம்பரத்தில் 2 பேர் களும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

15th July 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

“நாளையதினம் பத்திரிகையில் படித்துப்பார்த்தால் எங்கும் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைக் காணலாம். “முட்டாள்தனம், சிறுபிள்ளைத் தனம்” என்று நேரு அடிக்கடி பிதற்றுகிறாரே அதற்குப் பாடம் கற்பிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சிகள். நாளை மறுதினம் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. கிளர்ச்சி செய்பவர்கள் சங்கிலியைப் பிடித்து இழுத்து ரயிலை நிறுத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக, ரயிலிலுள்ள மெகானிஸத்தை மாற்றி, சங்கிலியைப் பிடித்து இழுத்தாலும், ரயில் நிற்காமல் ஓடும் படியான முறையில் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ரயிலுக்கு முன் மக்கள் படுத்துக் கொண்டு சாத்திகமான முறையில் மறியல் செய்த மக்களை சுட்டுக் கொல்லும் படியான நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதை ‘சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம்’ என்று நேரு சொல்லுகிறார். அப்படியானால், நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் வாங்கினது எப்படியென்று நான் அவரைக் கேட்கின்றேன். அன்றையதினம் அன்னிய நாட்டுத் துணியைப் பிண்கிரித் தோம். உப்புச் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்தோம். ‘வெள்ளையே! வெளியேறு’ என்று சொன்னோம். அதேமுறையில் வடக்கத்தியாளை வெளியேறு என்று சொல்லுகிறோமென்றால் அதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது? வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லும்போது ஆத்திரப்படுவானேன்?

“பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கும் இடையில் பாகம் பிரிக்க நீதிபதி வாஞ்சுவை வடநாட்டு சர்க்கார் அனுப்பிவைத்தது. நீதிபதி வாஞ்சுவுக்கு தெலுங்கு தெரியுமா? அல்லது தமிழ் தெரியுமா? ஆனால், தீர்ப்புக் கூற அவர் வந்திருந்தார். கோர்ட்டிலே தீர்ப்பளிக்கக்கூடிய அந்த முறையிலே ஏதோ அவர் எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டு, அவர்கள் நமக்கு ஒரு அறிக்கை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். அதை நாம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“ஆந்திரர்கள் புதிதாக தங்கள் ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தலைநகரம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும், அதற்காக நஷ்ட ஈடு கோறுகிறார்கள் என்பதில் எனக்கு ஆட்சேபணை கிடையாது. ஆனால், சொத்தை ஜனத்தொகை வாரியாக பிரித்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அதேமுறையில் கடனையும் பிரித்திருக்கவேண்டும். கடனை அப்படிப் பங்கிடாமல், தமிழர்களே கடனை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சொள்கியமாத் விட்டுக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வதில் நியாயமில்லை. ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் சகோதரர்களுக்குள் பாகம் பிரிக்கின்றபோது, சொத்தையும் பிரிப்பார்கள், கடனையும் பிரிப்பார்கள். அந்த முறையில் பிரித்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அப்படிப் பிரிக்கவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமான் பிரகாசம் போன்ற ஆந்திரத் தலைவர்கள் வடநாட்டுக்குப் போனால், அவர்களுக்குச் சிறந்த மரியாதை உண்டு. ஆனால், தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த தலைவர்களுக்கு அங்கு அவ்வளவு மரியாதை அளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், ஆந்திரர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கின்றார்கள், தமிழர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதில்லை.

“இன்றையதினம் பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திர சகோதரர்களைப்போல, அன்றைய பிரதேசமாகிய மலையாள தேசமும் தமிழ் சகோதரர்களைவிட்டுப் பிரியலாம். பிரிந்து, மொழியின் அடிப்படையில், தனித்தனி பாஷாவாரி மர்காணமாக அமையலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து தென்னாடு, அதாவது திராவிட நாடு, என்று ஏற்பட்டு திராவிட பெடரேஷன் என்ற முறையில் விளங்கமுடியும். திராவிட நாட்டுக்குத் தலைவரை நாடே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். பிரகாசம்காரு தலைவராக இருக்கலாம், அல்லது ராஜாஜி தலைவராக இருக்கலாம், அல்லது பழனிசாமிக் கவுண்டர் அவர்கள் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நம்முடைய திராவிட நாட்டிலே, நேருஜியோ, ஸ்ரீ ராஜேந்திர பிரசாதோ, ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசாவோ தலைவராக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இன்னொரு முக்கிய விஷயத்தையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகொள் : பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றார்கள், சுட்டுக்கொல்லப்படுகின்றார்கள். நாடு பிரிகின்ற இந்த நல்ல நேரத்திலே, ராஜாஜி கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்ற புதுக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு

கின்றேன். நாடு பிரிகின்ற இந்த நல்ல தருணத்தில், படிப்புப் பெறாத மக்களின் நலனை முன்னிட்டு, இந்த கல்வித்திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கா விட்டால், நாட்டிலே குழப்பமும் கொந்தளிப்பும் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே, இந்த விதமான குழப்பமும் கொந்தளிப்பும் வராமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது முதல் மந்திரியார் கடமையென்று கூறிக்கொண்டு திராவிட நாடு திராவிடருக்கே என்ற நம்பிக்கையின் பேரில் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

“SRI V. V. KRISHNAMRAJU BAHADUR :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు ఆనెంబ్లీ సమావేశంలో జరుగుతున్న చరిత్ర ఆంధ్రచరిత్రలో అగ్రస్థానం వహించి నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎన్నోళ్ళనుండియూ గత 40 సంవత్సరాలను చిత్రదేశంలో యావత్తుంది ప్రజానీకంకూడా అనేక రీతులుగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని పాదించడానికి యాజ్ఞపేషను (agitation) చేశారు. కాని కొన్ని కారణాల వలననే అన్ని ప్రయత్నాలు జరిగినా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుకాలేదు. ఒరిస్సావారికే ఆంధ్రులుకూడా రాష్ట్రాన్ని చాలాకాలం క్రితమే సంపాదించకలిగిఉండేవారు. సంపాదించలేకపోయినారంటే మనలో మనకు ఐకమత్యం లేకపోడమే కారణం చెప్పకతప్పదు. నేటికీ ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సూతనంగా అవతరింపజేసి బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించడం చాలా సంతోషకరం. ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెడుతూ జూజీ నిన్నటిదినమున ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీన భారతదేశమంతటా దాస్యశృంఖలులను విరమింపజేసేవప్పుడు ఎలా సంతోషపడినారో, ఆంధ్రులు ఆక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదీన సంతోషంగా సంతోషిస్తారని నెలవిచ్చారు. వారి దాస్యశృంఖలాలనుంచి ఆంధ్రులు వెలుపడ్డట్లు ఎందుకు చెప్పారో అశ్వర్యంగావుంది. ఆంధ్రులు ఆక్టోబరు 1 నుంచి ఎవరి దాస్యశృంఖలాలనుండి విరమింపజేసినట్లు? ఎంతదూరంగా ఆలోచించినా వారు ఆలా అసలూ గల ఆంతర్యం వారిబోటి బుద్ధిమంతులే గ్రహించాలిగాని మానవజాతికి అర్థంకాదు. ఈ బిల్లులో అనేక అన్యాయాలు ఉన్నాయని, అన్నీ ఆపృలభంపకం విషయంలో అన్యాయం జరిగే పరతులు ఇందులో ఉన్నాయని అనేకమంది మిత్రులు చెప్పారు. ప్రీము కోర్టు న్యాయమూర్తివంటివారి ఆధ్వర్యం ఉండే కమిషనువచ్చి అన్నీ ఆపృలభకాన్ని చేయాలనుకొని ఏ ఒక్కవ్యక్తి ఉద్దేశ్యపూర్వకారం ఇది నిర్ణయింపబడడానికి వలెదు. అట్లా జరిగినప్పుడే న్యాయసమృతమైన తంపకం జరిగే వీళ్ళవుంది. ఆక్టోబరు 1 వ తారీఖునాటికి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రాజులి అనే ప్రాతిపదికపై బిల్లును సంతోషార్థకంగా బలపరచినా, బిల్లులోని క్లాజులను ఆమోదింపుటలేదని వానిలో చాలా గం విచారకరంగా కన్పిస్తున్నాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అనేక రీతులుగా దేశాన్ని విచ్ఛిన్నపరచడానికి రాష్ట్రాన్ని కోరాము. ఈ బిల్లులోని క్లాజులు చూస్తే మేము కలలు అన్నీ కలలుగానే వుండేట్లు ఉన్నాయి. నా సోదరస్థులు సూచించే రణలతో మాత్రమే నేను క్లాజులను ఆమోదిస్తున్నాను. బిల్లు పర్యవసానాన్ని గ్రహించగా సభ్యులందరితోనూ ఆమోదించినప్పటికీ, క్లాజుల విషయంలో సవరణలే ఆమోదిసాను.

“అంతేకాని మొత్తం బిల్లును ఆమోదించడానికి నాకెట్టి అవకాశం కనుపించడం లేదు. కాగా ఇదివరకటి చరిత్రనుబట్టిమాచివట్లయితే తమిళురైతేనేమి, కర్నాటకు రైతేనేమి, మళయాళురైతేనేమి ఆంధ్రుల సహాయ సానుభూతులను పొందినారని బోధపడుతుంది. కాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం అవతరింపనున్న ఈ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరుగగలదేమోననే ఆనుమానంగానున్నది. ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రము లోని ఇతర భాషలవారు కూడా మాకీ సమయంలో చేబోడు, వాబోడుగా ఉండి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి పొందుటకు సహకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. నిన్నటిదిగం శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు మాట్లాడుతూ మన గత చరిత్రనంతా విస్మ

15th July 1953] [Sri V. V. Krishnamraju Bahadur]

రించి, స్నేహితులవలె వివేచనదామని, ఆ దృక్పథంలోనే ఈ బిల్లుపై చర్చ కొనసాగించవలెనని మనలందరను ఆజ్ఞాపించారు. అయితే ఒక్క విషయం మనవిచేయవలసి యున్నది. ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును వర్షించే సమయంలో గత చరిత్రను విస్తరించడం అంత తేలికైనటువంటి పనికాదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికి దోహదమిచ్చినది అమరజీవి పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారు. పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలిదానంవల్లనే మనకీనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సిద్ధింపనున్నది. ఆ మహానుభావుడు చేసిన మహాత్మ్యప్రతిష్ఠల త్యాగఫలమే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సిద్ధి అని మనమందరం మంచిపోరాము. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తోంది అంటే దానికి వినాయకులు చేసిన కృషి మాత్రం కాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అమరజీవి పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలిదానంవల్ల, ఆ త్యాగదానని ఆకుంతిత దీక్షవల్ల, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకంయొక్క ఉద్యమంవల్ల మాత్రమేనని మరల తెలియచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఆస్తి అప్పుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ బిల్లులోని 7 వ షెడ్యూలులో వేర్కొనబడిన ఆస్తి, అప్పుల పంపిణీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరుగవచ్చుననే అనుమానం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికున్నది. ఈ ఆస్తి, అప్పుల పంపకం సందర్భంలో న్యాయమైన విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారి ధర్మమే ఉంది. ఒక రాష్ట్రం నుంచి కొంతభాగం విడిపోయి వేరొక రాష్ట్రంగా ఏర్పడుతున్న సందర్భంలో ఏ రాష్ట్రమునకుగూడా నష్టము కలుగకుండా చూడవలసియున్నది. అందుకు గాను ఒక నిష్పాత్తిక సంఘాన్ని నియమించి, ఆ సంఘంవారి నిర్ణయాన్ని తుదినిర్ణయంగా అంగీకరించినట్లుంటే చాలా ఉత్తమంగా ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఆస్తి, అప్పుల పంపిణీకిగాను ఒక నిష్పాత్తిక సంఘాన్ని నియమించుటకు ఈ బిల్లులో ఆవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఈ సభ వారందరు ఏకగ్రీవంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సిఫార్సు చేయవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదేరీతిగా బ్యాంకులలోని మొత్తాలు, స్టోర్సు, ఆదాయం, ఖర్చులు జనాభా ప్రాతిపదికమీద విభజన చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. అదేవిధంగా రోడ్ ఫండ్ మొదలైనవాటిని గురించికూడా చేయవలసివుంది.

“ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ సరిహద్దుల విషయంలో ఒకటిగాని అంతకుమించిగాని సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయిక సంఘాలు నియమింపబడి ఆస్తి విషయములను కూలంకషంగా విచారించి, ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతంవారికిని అన్యాయం జరుగని విధంగా సరిహద్దులను నిర్ణయించవలసివుంది. ఈనాడు కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు బిల్లారి విషయంలో న్యాయమూర్తి మిత్రాగారిచ్చిన తీర్పు తుది నిర్ణయమని వాదించున్నారు. అది ఎన్నటికీ సరికాదు. ఎవరో ఒక వ్యక్తి చెప్పిన తీర్పునే తుది నిర్ణయంగా భావించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. సాధారణంగా ఒక గృహస్థుని ఆస్తి పంపకమో లేక తగాదాయో వచ్చినప్పుడు మొదట సింగిల్ బెంక్, తరువాత డివిజ్ బెంచ్ తీర్పుకు ఆవకాశం ఇస్తూ, యింకా అవసరమైతే ఫుల్ బెంచ్ అవకాశము ఇస్తారు. అటువంటి సందర్భంలో ఒక రాష్ట్రానికి మరొక రాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దులు నిర్ణయించడంలో ఒక్క మిత్రాగారి తీర్పునే ప్రాథమికంగా చేసి ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం చేయడం చాలా విచారకరం. కావున ఇందును గురించి ముక్తీశ్ కోర్టుగాని, లేదా దాని ఆధ్వర్యన విచారణచేయబడే ఒక సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయిక సంఘంద్వారాగాని న్యాయం జరిపించమని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా మద్రాసులో ఉన్న వైద్య, విద్యా సౌకర్యములు మొదలైనటువంటి వాటిని మద్రాసులో ఉన్న ఆంధ్రులకు ఇదివరలోవలెనే ఇకముందుకూడా ఉండునట్లుగా ఈ బిల్లులో ఆవకాశములను కలిగించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri V. V. Krishnamraju Bahadur] [15th July 1953]

“విర్వడబోతున్న సూతన రాష్ట్రం యొక్క పేరును గురించిన కొంత సవరణ చేయవలసియున్నదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర శాసన పిలువబడుచున్న భాగం మొదట ఆంధ్ర కార బంధురమైన దండకారణ్య ప్రాంతం. రాను రాను అది మానవసాధనయోగ్యము కాబడి ఈ ఆంధ్రులు అని పిలు బడెడివారిచేత ఆ వర్తించినదిగాన ఆంధ్ర దేశము అని పిలువబడుచున్నది. ‘ఆంధ్ర’ శబ్దానికి చీకటి లేక గ్రుడ్డి అని అర్థములున్నవి. బహుశః అందుచేతనే ఆనుకుంటాను ఆంధ్రులకు ఈ నాటికూడా ఈ గ్రుడ్డితనము పోలేదు. నా యీ అభిప్రాయానికి కారణము లెవ్వ ఉన్నాయి. మొదట ఓడ్రులు విడిపోయినప్పుడు మన తెలుగువారు గల కొంత భూభాగమును మనం కోల్పోయినాము. ఈ రోజున దవిషులు, కన్నడులు వారివారికి చేరువనగల ప్రాంతములను చేజిక్కించుకొనిపోతున్నారు. దీనినంతను చూచినట్లయితే గ్రుడ్డివాని చేతిలోని అస్థిని ఎవరికి కావలసిన దానిని వారు లీనుకొనుచున్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది గాన అసలు ‘ఆంధ్ర’ అనే శబ్దంలోనే వైరుధ్యము పుట్టినదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. అందుచేత అసలు ‘ఆంధ్ర’ అనే మాటనే సవరణ చేయవలసియున్నది. అంతేకాక మరొక కారణంకూడా మనవిచేస్తాను. ‘ఆం’ అంటే విషం అని అర్థం. అందువల్ల నేనేమో ఇంతవరకూ మన ‘ఆంధ్ర’ జాతికి, ‘ఆంధ్ర’ దేశానికి గత చరిత్ర విషప్రాయముగా పరిణమించినది. ఈ కారణాల వల్లనైనా ఇటువైసి ‘ఆంధ్ర’ అన్న పేరును మాచ్చి ‘ఆంధ్ర’ రాష్ట్రం అని నామ కరణం చేసుకుంటే చాలా శుభదాయకంగా ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ‘ఆం’ అంటే అమృతం అర్థం. కాబట్టి ఇటువైసి అయినా ముందుతరాలవారికి, విర్వడ బోయే రాజ్యలక్ష్మీకి అమృతప్రాయంగా పుగిణించి, తెలుగువారు అన్నివిధాలా పురోధి వృద్ధి చెందుతారు, కాబట్టి ఇటువైసి ‘ఆంధ్రా’ రాజ్యం అని నామకరణం చేయవలసి ఉన్నది. Andhra అనేదానిని Amdhra అని మార్చిన అన్ని విధములా అమృత ప్రాయము కాగలదని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి అటువంటి సవరణ చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్ర భాష మాట్లాడే పరిసర ప్రాంతములగల ఓరిస్సా, బస్తర్, తమిళనాడు, మైసూరు, హైదరాబాదులలోని తెలుగు ప్రదేశాలన్నీంటిని రాజోయే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చి, ఈ సూతన రాజ్యలక్ష్మీని విశాలాంధ్ర రాజ్యలక్ష్మీగా చేయుటకు ఉత్తేశం మరచి, ఘోరర్, తమిళ, మళయాళ, కర్నాటక దేశస్థులెల్లరు చేయూత నిచ్చి, సంపూర్ణ హృదయంతో ఆశీర్వదించి, పరిపూర్ణమైన విశాలాంధ్ర రాజ్య స్థాపన జరుగునట్లు సహకరింపవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

“మా విశాలాంధ్ర రాజ్యం సాటి భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాజ్యములన్నింటిని మార్గ దర్శకమై భారతదేశమునకు వెన్నెముకగా ఉండి ఆర్థికముగానూ, వైజ్ఞానికముగానూ, వ్యవసాయకముగానూ, రాజకీయముగానూ అభివృద్ధి చెంది, భారత రాజ్యలక్ష్మీకి ఆర్థిక స్వరాజ్య సిద్ధి చేకూర్చి, కీర్తి చేకూర్చుకొను గాన ఈ శుభ సందయంలో గౌరవ నీయులు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, గౌరవనీయులు శ్రీ ప్రకాశం కంతుల గారు కలసి సక్రమమైన, న్యాయమైన పద్ధతిన ఈ బిల్లిను సీపార్టుచేయవలసినదిగా వారిని, ఈ సభవాగినీ కోరుచూ ఈ కడసారి సంయుక్త సమావేశంలో ప్రకటించుటకు ఈ సదవకాశం ఇచ్చినందులకు సభాధ్యక్షులకు, సోదర సభ్యులకు నా వినయపూర్వక అభినందనములతో నా ఉత్సాహమును తెలుపుతున్నాను.”

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER :—“

4-52
p.m.

கனம் உதவிசபாநாயகர் அவர்களே. இந்த ஆந்திர மசோதாவானது முக்கியமாக மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களைப் பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு நல்ல நோக்கத்துடன் தான்

15th July 1953] [Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder]

கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் நேரு சர்க்காரானது இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையை எவ்வளவுக் கெவ்வளவு தள்ளிப்போட்டுக் கொண்டோ போகவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்ததோ, அதைவிட சீக்கிரமாகவே இந்த மசோதாவானது வந்துவிட்டது.

“காங்கிரசானது மொழிவாரியாகத்தான் அந்த கட்சி நடக்கிறது. அதாவது, ஆந்திரப்பிரதேச காங்கிரஸென்றும், தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸென்றும் கேரள காங்கிரஸென்றும், கர்நாடக காங்கிரஸென்றும், இம்மாதிரி மொழிவாரியாகத்தான் நடந்து வருகின்றன. ஆனால், ராஜ்யத்தை மொழிவாரியாகப் பிரிப்பதில் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரே மத்திய சர்க்காரில் இருந்து கொண்டு இதற்கு வேண்டிய தடைகளைச் செய்துகொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஒரு வினோதமான காரணம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ‘இந்தியாவைத் துண்டாக்கடாது; சிறு சிறு பாகங்களாகப் பிரிக்கக் கூடாது. அது ஒற்றுமையைக் குலைக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எவ்வளவு தூரம் நேர்மையாக இருக்குமென்பதை நீங்கள் ஆலோசித்துப் பாருங்கள். அவரவர்களுடைய கலாசாரம், மொழி, நாகரீகம் வெவ்வேறு இருக்கிறது. அவரவர்கள் உலகத்திலே தலைநிமிர்ந்து நடக்க விரும்புகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுடைய இஷ்டத்தைத் தடுப்பது ஒரு ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்துக்கு நேர்மையாகுமா என்று யோசித்துப்பாருங்கள்.

“காங்கிரஸானது தங்களுடைய கட்சிச் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் மொழிவாரியாகக் கட்சி நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்திவருகிறது. அதுபோலவே, நேர்மையான அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தால், மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களையும் பிரித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது அன்னிய ஆட்சியிடமிருந்து தேசம் விடுதலையடைந்து, அதிகாரம் கைக்கு வந்தவுடன், அவ்வாறு செய்திருந்தால் அது நேர்மையாக இருந்திருக்கும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, ஒரே பிடிவாதமாக இருந்த காரணத்தினால், மிகவும் அறிஞராகிய பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுனைப் பலி கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாயிற்று. இன்னும் கிளர்ச்சியின் காரணமாக ஆங்காங்கே பலத்த கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டன.

“முக்கியமாக ஆந்திர சர்க்காரர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கின்றேன் : அதாவது, தமிழர்கள் எந்தக்காலத்திலும் உங்களுக்கு உங்களுடைய நோக்கத்திற்கு எதிராக இருக்கவில்லை; உங்களுடைய நோக்கத்திற்கு மிகவும் சாதகமாகத்தான் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், உங்களுக்கு எதிராக இருந்தவர்கள் நேரு சர்க்கார்தான், வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம்தான்; வடநாட்டார் அவர்களுடைய வியாபார ஆதிக்கம் இங்கு ஒழிந்துவிடுமோ என்று நினைத்துத்தான் அவர்கள் இவ்வாறு உங்களுக்கு எதிரிடையாக இருந்தார்கள், என்று எடுத்துச்சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“மேலும், தென்னிந்தியாவிலும் ஓர் சில வகுப்புகள் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் எங்கு போய்விடுமோ, நமக்குக் கிடைக்காமல் மற்ற திராவிட மக்களின் போட்டாபோட்டி வந்துவிடுமோ என்ற அச்சத்தின் காரணமாக இதற்கு எதிரிடையாக இருந்தார்கள். மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களைத் தாங்களாகவே காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் இவ்வாறு செய்யாமல், ஏதோ ஆந்திரர்கள் மிகவும் தீவிரமாகக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ததினாலும் பல தியாகங்கள் செய்ததினாலும் அவர்கள் இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை அடைய நேரிட்டது.

“முக்கியமாக, இந்த ஆந்திர மசோதாவானது எப்படி இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், சென்னை ராஜ்ய பிரிவினை மசோதா அல்லது மொழிவாரி ராஜ்ய மசோதா என்ற முறையில் இருந்திருக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது, சென்னை யானது பல மொழிகளை உடையது, பல மொழி பேசக்கூடிய மக்களை உடையது. தமிழர், தெலுங்கர், கன்னடியர்கள், மலையாளிகள். இவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய கலாசாரம் வேறு, நாகரீகம் வேறு, மொழி வேறு, ஆகவே, அம்மாதிரி மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களைப் பிரித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரர்களை மட்டும் பிரித்திருப்பது அவ்வளவு நல்லதல்ல. இத்துடன் நிற்காது மேலும் பல கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடக்கும்.

“திருவாங்கூரிலுள்ள தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசங்களையும் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய தீவிர கிளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்கெனவே

[Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder] [15th July 1953]

செய்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுபோலவே, சென்னையிலுள்ள மலையாள ஜில்லாவானது திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சியுடன் சேரவேண்டும். ஆனால், மலையாள சர்க்காரர்கள் இவ்வாறு பிரிய இசையமாட்டார்கள். இருந்தாலும், ஒருகாலத்தில் வந்தேதான் தீரும் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மேலும், ஆந்திரர்கள் இத்துடன் விட்டுவிட மாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் கர்நாடகத் தற்காலிகத் தலைநகராகக் கொண்டது ஒரு பரந்த நோக்கத்துடன்தான். விசால ஆந்திரா ஏற்படும்போது, ஐதராபத்தைப் பிரிப்பது என்பதை ஒரு நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டதான், கர்நாடகத் தற்காலிகத் தலைநகராக ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது வெட்ட வெளிச்சம்.

“ஆகவே, இன்றைக்கு நேருஜி சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? ஐதராபத்தையும், மைசூரையும், திருவாங்கூரையும் அந்தந்த மொழிவாரியாகப் பிரித்து, நம்முடைய தென்னாட்டில் நான்கு பெரிய ராஜ்யங்கள் உண்டாகும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். உலகத்தில் மிக முக்கியமான யூனிட்டெட்டேஸ் ஆப் அமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கே, பல சிறு சிறு ராஜ்யங்களாகப் பிரித்து சுயேச்சையாக வாழ இடமளித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“முக்கியமாக, பாதுகாப்பு போன்ற இரண்டு இலாக்காக்களை மத்திய சர்க்கார் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது. அதாவது, அன்னிய ஆட்சியாகிய பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் நாட்டை ஆண்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தபோது, ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்யமும் சுயேச்சையாக இருக்க முடிந்தது. சென்ட்ரல் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டில் அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக பொருப்புகள் இல்லாமல் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் நாம் வட திசையை நோக்கித்தான் எந்த காரியமும் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் டில்லியை நோக்கித்தான் எங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நமக்கு நம் நாட்டில் ஒரு பகுதியில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் டில்லி சர்க்கார் தான் யாரோ ஒருவரை அனுப்பவேண்டும். அவர்தான் அதற்கு வேண்டிய தகவல்களைச் சேகரிக்கவேண்டும். நமது முதல் மந்திரியார் கூட இதைப்பற்றி மிகவும் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார். இருந்தாலும், நேருஜி அதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை.

“இப்பொழுது என்முன் பேசிய மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல, நமக்குள் பாகப் பிரிவினையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கும் வட நாட்டான் ஒருவர் வரவேண்டுமென்று நமக்குத் திட்டமிட்டார்கள். அதன்படியே ஜஸ்டிஸ் வாஞ்ச் அவர்கள் வந்தார். மற்றும், பெல்லாரி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி தீர்ப்பு கூறுவதற்கு வேறு ஒரு வட நாட்டார் அனுப்பி வைக்கமாட்டார். இம்மாதிரி நமக்குள் பல தகராறுகளையும் சிக்கல்களையும் வட நாட்டார் உண்டாக்கிவிட்டார்கள்.

“முக்கியமாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தமிழ்த் தாலுகாக்களை ஆந்திர ஜில்லாவில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது கூடாது. அது தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுடன் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று அதற்கான கிளர்ச்சிகளை சித்தூரிலுள்ள தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசங்களில் மக்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். நமது தோழர் திரு. வினாயகம் அவர்களும், திரு. ம. பொ. சிவஞானிராமணி அவர்களும் இந்த காரணத்திற்காகத்தான் வடக்கு எல்லைப்பகுதியில் மாபெரும் கிளர்ச்சியை நடத்தினார்கள். ஏதோ நேருஜி அவர்கள் வாக்களித்ததற்காக அவர்கள் அந்த கிளர்ச்சியை ஒத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இந்த வடக்கெல்லைக் கிளர்ச்சி சம்பந்தமாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவைத் தவிர மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் கைது செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் இன்னும் சிறைக்கூண்டிலுள்ள அடைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை விடுவிக்க இன்னும் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காருக்கு மனம்வரவில்லை. என்ன காரணமோ தெரியவில்லை. சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தவர்களை மட்டும் விடுதலை செய்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால், மற்ற வெளி ஜில்லாக்களில் அதே கிளர்ச்சியைச் செய்தவர்களை இன்னும் கூண்டில் அடைத்திருப்பது ‘என்ன காரணமோ தெரியவில்லை’. அவர்களும் உடனடியாக விடுதலை செய்யப்படவேண்டும்.

“ஆகவே, மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்படுவதற்குத் தடையாக இருக்கும் வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் ஒழியவேண்டும். ஆனால், எனது ஆந்திர சர்க்காரர்கள் தங்களை திராவிடர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வெட்கப்படு

15th July 1953] [Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder]

திருர்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். பழைய காலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நாம் எல்லோரும் திராவிடர்கள். ஏதோ அன்னிய அரசாங்கத்தின் படை எடுப்பாலும் இன்னும் பல பல காரணங்களினாலும், அவர்கள் தனி மொழி பேசும்வராக ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் எப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் உடலில் திராவிட ரத்தத்தான் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை மறக்கமுடியாது. ஆகையினால், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது என்று ஆந்திரர்கள் திருப்தியடைவதோடு மட்டுமில்லாமல், உடனடியாக வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து பிரிந்து வரழிவதற்குண்டான காரியங்களுக்கு அடிக்கோலவேண்டும். தென் னாட்டைப் பொருத்தவரையில், தனியாக ஐதராபாத் தையோ, அல்லது வேறு எந்த இடத்தையோ தலைநகராகக் கொண்டு ஒரு நிலையான தென் னாட்டு சர்க்காரை ஏற்படுத்தி, ஒரு ஐக்கிய தென்னிந்திய நாடு ஏற்பட வேண்டும். திராவிட பெடரேஷன் அல்லது தென்னிந்திய பெடரேஷன் என்று அமையுமாறு ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி டில்லி சர்க்காரிலிருந்து நாம் விடுதலை பெற்றுலதான் நமக்கு விமோசனம் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லி விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே மொழிவாரியாக ராஜ்யங்கள் உடனடியாகப் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிறுறுரையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. GUNNAYYA :—“అధ్యక్ష, మద్రాసు అసెంబ్లీలో మన పూజ్యులైనటువంటి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సలువంటి ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును నేను మనస్ఫూర్తిగా విలసరస్తున్నాను. ఎందుకనగా, ఇప్పటికి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలనుంచి భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాల నిర్మాణంగురించి కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులచేసేసి, తదితర పార్టీనాయకులచేసేసి, అందరూనూ ప్రయత్నించి అనేక కష్టాలకు గురి అయినప్పటికూనూ మనకు ఇంతవరకు రాష్ట్రం రాలేదు. కట్టకడకు టకు, ఇప్పుడు, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంకొరకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు ప్రాణాలు గోల్పోయినందుకు, వారి ఆత్మశాంతి కలుగజేయుటకుగాను మన పూజ్యులైనటువంటి భారత ప్రధాని, శ్రీ కుండీల్ జవహర్ లాల్ నెహ్రూగారు వెంటనే 11 ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలతోను, బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని మూడు తాలూకాలతోను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం నిర్మించుకొమ్మని తెలివించినారు. కాని అనేక సంవత్సరాలగా కాంగ్రెసు పెద్దలు తదితర పెద్దలు అనేక కష్టాలుపడి ప్రయత్నించినప్పటికీనీ రాటువంటి ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంకొరకు ప్రాణాలు అర్పించి పాధించిన మన పొట్టి శ్రీరాముల సంపు న్న ఆత్మశాంతికిగాను మనం ఇప్పుడు గోల్పోయిన కోరాపుట్టి గంజాము, ప్రాంతాన్ని, హైదరాబాదులోని తెలంగాణ తెలుగు జిల్లాలను, బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో కలిపేవరకు వీటి విషయమై భారత ప్రధాని మనకు వాగ్దానం చేసేవరకు ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకము వాటిని పాధించేవరకు కృషిచేస్తారని నేను ఈ శాసన సభవ్యాసా ప్రజలందరికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“తదుపరి, ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లులోని క్లాజులో అనేక లోపాలున్నాయని మన ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులచేసేమి, అరవ సభ్యులచేసేమి, అందరూ నిన్నటినుండి అనుకొంటున్నారు. మనకు ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉన్నటువంటి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి మన రాష్ట్ర భోగట్టానేగాదు, యావద్భారతదేశ భోగట్టాకూడా తెలుసును. కనుక వారికి సూతనంగా విరృడుతున్న ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం గురించి తెలియని విషయం ఉండదు. కాబట్టి, ఇప్పుడు మన ఆంధ్ర కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులైనటువంటి శ్రీ నీలం సంజీవరెడ్డిగారును, భారత కృషిలోపాట్ల నాయకులైన శ్రీ రంగారావున్ను తదుపరి ప్రజా సోపలిస్తు పార్టీ నాయకులైనటువంటి ప్రకాశం శంకులగారున్ను ఈ మన నాయకులందరూను మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారిని సంప్రదించి మన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి కావలసినటువంటి సదుపాయాల విషయమును, ఆస్తి ఆస్తుల పంపకం విషయమును, తదుపరి ఉద్యోగముల పంపకము విషయమును, న్యాయంగా పరిశీలించి ఆస్తులకు

5-03
p.m.

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

[15th July 1953]

న్యాయము జరిగియు చూడవలెనని కోరుచూ, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనకు సుస్థిరమైన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమును నెలకొల్పేందుకు తోడ్పడతారని వారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. తదుపరి, ఈ ఉన్నత కమిటీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్రలే పరిపాలన చేసుకోవాలని, అరవ దేశంలో అరవలే పరిపాలన చేసుకోవాలని కొంతమంది సభ్యులు చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాని మనం ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలనుంచినా ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో అరవ, ఆంధ్ర విభేదం లేకుండా ఇంతవరకు కలిసి పనిచేసుకొంటున్నాము. అవిధంగా ఉండగా, ఇప్పుడు, కొత్తగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోయే సమయంలో అరవ ఆంధ్ర అనే విభేదాలు తెట్టుకొని విడిపోవడమనేది విమూలం సమంజసంకాదని నేను శాసన సభ్యులందరికీ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దానికి కొన్ని నిదర్శనాలు చెప్పుతున్నాను. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో శ్రీ భగవాన్ దాస్ అనే అరవ సోదరులు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగా ఉండినారు. అదేవిధంగా పార్వతీపురంలో రివిన్యూ విభాగం ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ రామచంద్రగారు యన్నారు. అరవ సోదరుడు గూడ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగా ఉన్నారు. వారి వద్దకు వికూలివాడు గాని మాలవాడుగాని వచ్చినప్పటికీ, రానికి తగిన సహాయం చేసి కుంటిస్తున్నారు. తరువాత వారి క్రింద ఉన్న పి. ఎ. గారు ఆంధ్రుడు. వారుకూడా ఒక వికూలివాడు మొదలుకొని, శాసన సభ్యులవరకు అందరినీ ఒకేవిధంగా చూస్తున్నారు. ఇవంతా మన ఐక్యతనే సూచిస్తున్నది. కనుక ఇప్పుడు మనం అటువంటి విభేదాలను పాటించుట సమంజసం కాదు. తెలుగు తెలిసినటువంటి అరవవారు తెలుగు దేశంలో ఉండవచ్చు. అరవం తెలిసినటువంటి తెలుగువారు అరవ దేశంలో ఉండవచ్చు. మన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కొంత సుస్థిరంగా ఏర్పడేవరకు మనకు ఇతరుల సహాయం, సహకారం అవసరమైయుంటుంది. కనుక ఇటువంటి విభేదాలు ఎవకుండా ప్రతి శాసన సభ్యుడును, ప్రజలందరును, ప్రతి గ్రామవాసునికూడా అంతా ఐక్యభావంతో కలిసి ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నెలకొల్పేందుకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తగిన సహాయం చేస్తారని ఈ శాసన సభద్వారా ప్రజలందరినీ, మరియు సోదర శాసన సభ్యులందరినీ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“తదుపరి, 1947 వ సంవత్సరానికి పూర్వం భారతదేశంనుంచి బ్రిటిషవారిని కుప్పించివేసినప్పుడు, భారతదేశంలో ప్రస్తుతముంటి యావన్నది ప్రజానీకానికి, అంటే సామాన్యప్రజానీకానికి చెందిన హక్కులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు, తెల్లదొరలు మన దేశమునుంచి వెళ్లిన తర్వాత తిండి బట్టి కొరతలేకుండా చేస్తామని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వముగారికి అంగీకరించుకొనియున్న పార్టీనాయకులందరు, హామీ యిచ్చారు. తెల్లదొరలు వెళ్లిపోయి ఇప్పటికి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలు అయినప్పటికీ, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి, హరిజనులకు, యింకను మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజలకు సహాయకరంగా కొంతవరకైనా మార్పు జరిగిందా అంటే అదివిమూలం జరగలేదు. కాబట్టి యిప్పటికైనా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చినటువంటి డబ్బును ఆంధ్ర దేశములోను, అరవ రాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చిన డబ్బును అరవ రాష్ట్రంలోనూ ఖర్చుపెట్టటానికి తగిన ఏర్పాట్లు చేసుకొనటానికి మనమందరూ అన్నదమ్ములులాగా సుహృద్భావంతో వ్యవహరించాలని అంటున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు అరవలూ, ఆంధ్రులకు మధ్య మదాను రాష్ట్రం రెండు ముక్కలు కాబోతున్నది. ఇకమీదట నైనను భువనరాష్ట్రాలవారు కలతలు, కలహాలు లేకుండా కలిసిమిసి ఫ్రండ్లీ ఒకరినొకరిని సహకరించుకొని ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సాగించుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. భువన రాష్ట్రాలవారు అవిధంగా సన్నిహితభావంతోను, పరస్పరానురాగంతోను వ్యవహరించుకొనినయెడల దేశంలోని సామాన్యప్రజానీకానికి కావలసినటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పడటానికి సక్రమమార్గమున ప్రజాప్రభుత్వం నడిపేటట్లు చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లు పార్లమెంటులో ఆమోదించబడిన వెంటనే ఒక నెలలోగానే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని కర్నూలులో ఏర్పరచ

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

టానికి నిశ్చయించారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని స్థలనిర్ణయం విషయంలో గత నెలలో శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారి అధ్యక్షతన ఆయన రోజులు బీవంగా వాడోప వాదాలు జరిగి తుదకు కర్నూలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిశ్చయించారు. కాని యీ నిర్ణయం ప్రజలు చెప్పిన ప్రకారంగా జరగలేదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాని, నా మట్టుకు నేను ఎదో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుతుంది, మనకు అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు కలుగగలవనే నమ్మకముతో నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు వెళ్లకుండా యిక్కడ శాసన సభకువచ్చి అందరితోబాటు కర్నూలుకు ఓటు చేశాను. నేను నా నియోజక వర్గమునకు తిరిగి వెళ్లి పది రోజులు పర్యటన చేశాను. నా నియోజకవర్గములో సుమారు ఒక లక్ష, యాభై వేలమంది ఓటర్లు ఉన్నారు. అక్కడి ఓటర్లందరు వారి ఆనమతి లేకుండా కర్నూలుకు ఎందుకు ఓటు యిచ్చావని నన్ను దుయ్యబట్టుకున్నారు. అందుకు రాయలసీమవారికి, సర్కారు జిల్లాలవారికి మధ్య శ్రీ బాగ్ బడంబడిక ప్రస్తావన, ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసినవచ్చిందని జవాబుచెప్పగా, వారందరు అందుకు సమ్మతించలేదు. ఈ మధ్య ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దు తగాదాలు జరగడంచూచి, యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రావటము రాయలసీమవారికి నష్టదాయకమేగాని, లాభదాయకంకాదని ప్రజలంతా భావిస్తున్నారు. అలాంటిప్పుడు రాయలసీమలో మారుమూల సున్న కర్నూలులో రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేసే బదులు, మద్రాసుకు తర్వాత కొంచెము చిన్న పట్టణముగా ఏర్పడిన విశాఖపట్టణములోనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని ఎందుకు ఏర్పాటు చేయకూడదని ప్రజలు అడుగుతున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా ఆంధ్ర రాజధానిగా ఏర్పరిచిన కర్నూలు ఎక్కడ ప్రస్తావో మారు తెలియదు. గనుక వేరే అందుబాటులోవున్న విశాఖపట్టణమునకు ఓటుచేయమని ప్రజలు ఒత్తిడి చేస్తున్నారు. ఒకవేళ కర్నూలును మార్చకపోయి, అదే పట్టణము స్థిరపరచబడినట్లయితే, ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకముగా నడిచినందున నాకు చక్కని గుణపాఠము చెప్పరామని మా నియోజకవర్గపు ఓటర్లు హెచ్చరిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు సమాధానంగా, ఆంధ్రులకు విశాలాంధ్ర ఏర్పడేవరకు కర్నూలును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించారేగాని, మరొక పట్టణము ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి రాజధాని కాబోతుందని నేను వారికి చెప్పగా, యిప్పటికి రెండు సంవత్సరాల క్రిందట ఎన్నికలు వచ్చినప్పుడు మారు కావలసిన సౌకర్యాలన్నియు చేస్తామని చెప్పి ఓట్లు వుచ్చుకొని, యిప్పుడు మీ యిష్టప్రకారం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఎందుకు నడిచినారనిన్నీ, ఆట్లు నడిచినందులకు తగిన శాస్త్రీచేస్తామని నన్ను మా నియోజకవర్గపు ఓటర్లు బెదిరించుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి యిప్పటికైనా, ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారైన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, రాయలసీమ శాసన సభ్యులు అటుతర్వాత యిప్పుడు పెద్దలుగా న్యవహరించుచున్న శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు, రంగారూ, సంచీవ రెడ్డిగారు అందరూ కూడా యీ రాజధాని విషయంలో యిదివరకు చేసిన కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని పునరాలోచించి, ప్రజల కోరికలప్రకారం ఏదైనా అందుబాటులోవున్న పట్టణాన్ని తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా ఏర్పరచమని కోరుతున్నాను. నా అభిప్రాయంలో విశాఖపట్టణమే అందరికీ అందుబాటులోను, అన్ని సౌకర్యాలుగల పెద్ద పట్టణము గనుక అక్కడనే ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని యీ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని మార్పించమని ఎక్కువగా వేడుకొనుచున్నాను. మన దేశపు బాగ్బట్టాలు, రాష్ట్రములో జరిగే వ్యవహారాలు ముఖ్య మంత్రి వారికి చూగా తెలుసు. ఈ విషయంలో వారు ఎక్కువగా కృషిచేయాలని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. రాజధాని విషయంలో వారు ఆంధ్రులకు ఎక్కువగా సహాయపడుతారని నమ్ముచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా మా శ్రీకాకుళం విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో అరవ సోదరులైనటువంటి శ్రీ మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకరు మంత్రిగారు, ఆగ్రికల్చర్ మంత్రి నాగన్న గౌడుగారున్నా, ఆంధ్ర రైతులకు, ప్రజలకు కావలసినటువంటి పనులు కొన్ని చేయించారు. కాని మా విశాఖపట్టణం

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

[15th July 1953]

జిల్లానుండి వచ్చిన హరిజన శాఖామాత్యులయిన శ్రీ M. V. Krishna Rao గారు హరిజనోద్ధరణకుగాను నియమించబడ్డారు. కాని హరిజనులకోసం, విర్సడే మంత్రి హరిజన జాతికి చెందినవారినే నియమించాలిగాని, ఆ పదవి వారికివ్వడం అనేది చాలా పొరబాటుని అంటున్నాను. హరిజనజాతికి చెందినవారిని మంత్రిగా వేస్తేనే, హరిజనుల కష్టసుఖాలు తుట్టంగా తెలియగలవు. ఉదాహరణకు యిప్పటికి రెండు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల వద్దకు, సబ్ కలెక్టర్ల వద్దకు మా జిల్లాల హరిజన విద్యార్థులు ఎంతోమంది వెళ్లి, హాస్టల్ సౌకర్యాలు బాత్రిగా లేవని ఎన్ని పర్యాయములు మొరపెట్టుకున్నప్పటికీ, యంతవరకు ఏమీ చేయలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా హాస్టల్సును మూసివేశారు. ఈ విషయములో మంత్రిగారుగాని, ప్రభుత్వంగాని యే చర్య తీసుకోనందున హరిజన విద్యార్థులు చాలా కష్టపడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ విషయములో తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి శీఘ్ర చర్య తీసుకొనేందుకు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ యంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

5-20
p.m.

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in welcoming this Bill which is a happy sign of the inauguration of the Andhra State for which we have been fighting all these years, I want to point out certain defects in the Bill, which go against the interests of Andhras. Certain hon. Members from the Kannada area and Tamil Nad have said that the Andhra State is taking away certain parts which belong naturally to their areas. I only want to say, in this connection, that we, Andhras, are as much interested as they themselves in the proper fixation of the boundaries. Previously we accepted the proposal to form the Andhra State with the eleven Telugu districts and three taluks of Bellary only in order to expedite the formation of our State. Now, it may be that certain Tamil villages have gone into the Andhra State and *vice versa*. But these questions have to be settled peacefully and amicably with the help of a boundary commission in the light of facts and figures. That is why the Andhras are more interested than, or at least as much interested, as the others in the immediate formation of a boundary commission. Sir, the boundary between the Mysore State and the new Andhra State has also to be settled. Just as some of the hon. Members from the Kannada area have been saying that some of their parts have gone into the Andhra State so also certain Telugu parts like the Kolar Gold Field area and the borders of Bellary district have been included in the Mysore State. Moreover, Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas have been included in the Mysore State. Now, an award has been given by Mr. Justice Misra with regard to Bellary district, but he has not been in the full know of things. Therefore, this award has given rise to a controversy between the two peoples. If there is any bilingual area the division of which has to be decided by means of a plebiscite, it is the area comprising these firkas. Therefore, we have to recommend to the Government of India the appointment immediately of a boundary commission or commissions to settle the boundaries between the Andhra State and the Mysore State on the one hand and between the Andhra State and the Madras State on the other.

“Then the question of location of the new High Court has been left to be decided by the Chief Justice and the Governor of

15th July 1953]

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi]

the new State. The choice of the location of the capital of the Andhra State was left to the Andhra legislators. But the question of locating the High Court has been taken away from the power of the Andhra Assembly and left in the hands of the Chief Justice. When this question was discussed in the meeting of the Andhra legislators, some of our Andhra leaders, especially the hon. Member T. Viswanatham, assured us that the question of location of the High Court and other offices would be left to the Andhra Assembly. At that time, we pointed out that certain pacts had been made between the Congress and their satellites for a most unreasonable distribution of offices in the Andhra State. Now, that the question has been left in the hands of the Chief Justice, my suspicion is whether it has been so done in order to help the Congress and others who have made secret pacts among themselves. I want to point out that the new Andhra Assembly alone should have the power to decide such issues. The provisions of the Bill should be modified accordingly.

“Coming to the division of assets and liabilities, I now want to refer to certain general points which are agitating our minds. We all know why the Andhras have been fighting for the formation of the Andhra State. It has been a longstanding grievance that the Andhras have not been given their due share in the development of society, economically and otherwise. In the matter of development of industries and electricity and the establishment of technical and educational institutions, it has been a longstanding grievance that the Andhra area did not receive due and proper attention at the hands of the composite Government, when compared with Tamil Nad. That was the reason behind the struggle for the formation of the Andhra State. Now that we are going to have the Andhra State and that we are going to separate from the composite State, our suspicion is whether the same old treatment is meted out to the Andhra State or whether the Hon. Chief Minister is coming forward to do justice to the Andhras. When I look at the Bill from this angle, things are not very clear. The one question that strikes anyone reading the Bill is, on what basis the division of assets and liabilities has been made in this Bill. There have been various Committees and memoranda with reference to the division of assets and liabilities between the two States. There are the 1949 Partition Committee Report, the memorandum of the Madras Government to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, and the Wanchoo Report. I want to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the division of assets and liabilities envisaged in this Bill is based on the Partition Committee Report or on the Wanchoo Report or on the suggestions of Sri Rajagopalachari and the Madras Government. If it is based on the suggestions of the Madras Government, what are they? After going through the provisions of the Bill, the only conclusion I have to arrive at is that each item of asset has been divided according to a different principle which goes against the interests of the Andhra State. For instance, with regard to the Central Road Fund, the proposal is that it should be divided on the basis of population. No doubt, it is a very good and democratic principle. But the same principle

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi]

[15th July 1953]

has not been adopted with regard to other items of assets. When we take up the question of dividing the stores, the proposal is that they must go to the area in which they exist.

5-30
p.m.

"The harm done to Andhras cannot be fully explained with these facts. As far as my information goes, the amount in the Central Road Fund is about Rs. 2,000. I do not know if that is the correct figure. If there is a bigger amount, I will be glad and I wish it was a bigger figure. Now the Central Government have come forward to divide this Rs. 2,000 on the basis of population. With regard to the division of the stores, the proposal of the Government is different. I have no information as to what we are going to get under these heads. We also do not know details about the stores, where they are situated and so on. Unless we know full details with regard to these matters, we will not be able to know whether justice has been done to us and whether there has been proper sharing of assets and liabilities. I understand that the majority of the stores and the majority of articles are lying in areas other than Andhra and that the new Andhra State is not going to get its proper share as a result of the division of the stores.

"Then I will pass on to the division of the Government Press. We are going to form a new State with a clean slate, without any major or minor industries and without much capital also. The proposal with regard to the division of the Government Press is understood to be this. It is said that the machines cannot be divided and so only the book value has to be taken into account. This proposal will appear to be absurd even to a raw man and a man in the street. It would have been proper and just if the Madras and Central Governments had come forward with proposals to establish a new Press for the Andhra State. They should have adopted a more just course. It is not right for the Central Government to say that the book value must be taken into account. They should have come forward to give us at least that amount which will be necessary for the establishment of a Press. Instead of doing that, if they say that the book value has to be taken into account they will be doing us grave injustice as naturally the book value will be very low indeed. Similarly, there is a proposal . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri Virupakshayya will now speak."

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the motion before the House. I welcome the motion. The Bill as it stands is intended to carve out the undisputed Telugu areas from the State of Madras. Andhras have striven very hard to achieve their State and I congratulate them on their success in achieving their goal. They now have the fruits of their efforts and the present Bill itself is a result of their efforts. I welcome this Bill on another account also. In this Bill, the principle of redistribution of the State on linguistic basis is admitted to a certain extent, though curtailed by many limitations. The Congress has accepted

15th July 1953]

[S. C. Virupakshiah]

the principle of redistribution of the country on a linguistic basis a long time ago. But after the attainment of Independent, so many limitations and hesitations were witnessed, and as a result of these, progress in this direction has been retarded to a very great extent. Though the principle has been conceded, eminent people have expressed various doubts. Some of them are genuine and many of them are not. I think many of them are illusory. Since the present formation of the State has come about out of historical and political accidents, redistribution of States is quite essential. Especially in a democratic country, it is but essential for the common man to know and understand the proceedings of the Legislature and the steps taken by the Government to meet the various problems. If this is to be possible, proceedings in the Legislature must be conducted in the regional language. This could take place only if there was redistribution of States on linguistic basis. This principle has been conceded to a certain extent in this Bill.

“ As I first referred to, there is another reason for my welcoming this Bill. The Kannadigas are now divided and are found scattered over various States. I think they are now found in about five States. The Dhar Committee and other Committees had realized this fact and had come to the conclusion that the unification of Karnataka was more essential than the unification of any other linguistic part of the country. The merger of a few taluks of the Bellary district in Mysore at the present moment forms the nucleus for a Samyuktha Karnataka in future. Sooner or later it has to come. It is on this account also I welcome this Bill. The Central Government could have thought that this was an opportune moment for bringing all Kannada-speaking areas in the various States together, like merging the areas that lie contiguous to the State of Mysore. But somehow or other they have taken a very cautious step. They have deferred the consideration of this question by a High Power Committee which they have promised to set up on an All-India basis. I hope the Central Government will take early steps to establish this High Power Committee to decide these controversial questions. Otherwise, the people will get discontented and unrest would prevail in the country. It is but fair that the question of redistribution of States is taken up as early as possible.

“ A lot has been said in the course of the discussion about the Bellary district. It has proved to be the bone of contention. It is true that there must be an end to such controversial matters. When Justice Misra had come, enquired into the matter and given his Award, the matter should not be reopened. There should be an end of all controversy over this matter so that a state of friendliness and neighbourliness might prevail. The remaining Kannada-speaking areas in the residuary State should also be merged in Mysore as early as possible. As a case in point, I can easily cite my own constituency of Kollegal, which is surrounded by the State of Mysore. Socially, commercially and otherwise, it has more affinity with Mysore than with the Madras State. This place is about 112 miles from the District Headquarters. Further this place is not easily accessible from the headquarters at Coimbatore. At times, one

[Sri S. C. Virupakshiah]

[15th July 1953]

would feel that he is in a foreign place. When we consider these things, we can easily appreciate the difficulties of the district officials in administering this taluk. Such places must be merged in Mysore, as they are adjacent to Mysore. If one happens to travel in those parts, he will easily appreciate that these parts are only a chip of the old block of Mysore. That being the case, it is but fair that all such enclaves are merged in the State of Mysore as early as possible. On this question, there is no divided opinion. So let us recommend to the Central Government that such enclaves may be merged in the State of Mysore as early as possible. Otherwise, the cry for help from the poor people in the interior places will not be heard effectively by the authorities. At present I do not blame the authorities on this account for negligence of their duties. Because, I know it very well that it is physically impossible for them to devote time and attention to the problems of this taluk which has been backward for a very long time.

5-40
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"If you happen to travel from Coimbatore to this town, you will find the correctness of what I have said.

"I wish to add another fact here. The Kannadigas have already been reduced in number by the exit of 1.25 per cent of their population from the residuary State. There will be a further reduction now in their number. Though I am sure my Tamil friends will give due consideration to the claims of the Kannadigas in the residuary State, I think it is but fair that the aspirations of the Kannadigas to join Mysore are respected as expeditiously as possible.

"Sir, I find in this Bill a great lacuna. There is no indication anywhere about the immediate formation of boundary commissions. It would have been better if we had had such a provision in the Bill itself so that the question of border areas be decided and such areas be merged in the three neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra as is found reasonable and just. Once the linguistic redistribution of the States takes place, then all these controversies will disappear. In this Bill, a statutory time limit ought to have been set for the formation of boundary commissions so that all controversial matters may be set at rest as early as possible for a free and good administration of all the three States which have been friendly and neighbourly all these years. That will ensure the prosperity of India as a whole and I wish my Andhra friends good luck and God-speed in all their efforts. Thank you very much."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :— "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the formation of the Andhra State has become a certainty and we are to part within a few months. At the time of parting, I would submit, we should part as friends. Our friendly relationship dates as far back as the reign of the Pallavas and the Vizianagaram dynasty and we have been mutually imbibing all the good customs, traditions and laws of old of each other. During the troublous days of the British Raj, we joined hands with each other and helped the cause of freedom with the result that we are now enjoying freedom. But now, when the Andhra State is going to be formed, there are certain difficulties which face us. People have been making accusations

15th July 1953]

[Sri S. Deivasigamany]

on either side. Some of the Tamils are saying that the Andhras want too much, and that they unjustly want a few of the Tamil taluks. The Andhras also say likewise about the Tamils. There may be much cause for bitterness. But this is an occasion when we should forget all things and should decide to settle all our differences in an amicable and friendly manner. With regard to certain taluks in Chittoor district, Sir, the cause of the Tamils in my opinion is just and right because I know personally that there are more Tamilians in those taluks than Andhras. I am sure that any boundary commission or commissions that may be set up to go into the question of boundaries will examine the question more fully and will give an independent and impartial decision. In this connexion, I may point out that the Tamil language and the Telugu language are the same in that both are Dravidian languages and represent the Dravidian culture. I have read and am told that Telugu is of an independent origin and has not had its roots in Sanskrit. So also is the Tamil language. From geographical contiguity also, we can find that Andhras and Tamils have been very good allies. Sir, when we part, there may be occasions for both the States to fight with the Centre for getting back certain powers which were originally ours. In such a case, the Andhras may depend upon the Tamils for their sympathy and support. The ideal of any State should be the establishment of a true democracy. When I say true democracy, I mean that we should have autonomous powers. The governance of a country should be in the hands of the people but we find, as matters stand and as the present law stands, that the deciding voice and the power to direct things in many matters emanates from Delhi. I think in course of time we should put up a strong fight with the Centre to get back our original rights and powers. As I have said, in the matter of establishment of autonomous States there may be many hardships and many difficulties. In this matter, one State cannot stand by itself. It must have alliances with other States. Naturally, the Tamils will be friends of Andhras in this respect. They must form a free and voluntary partnership in all such matters with the residuary State and they must work hand in hand.

“ With regard to financial questions, I am sure they will be decided by a committee or committees to the mutual benefit of both the States. There is, however, one thing which struck me when I read the report of Mr. Wanchoo. In the report, it was suggested that in the Andhra State Prohibition should be scrapped for the sake of more revenue. I think the Andhras will bear the suggestion in mind and scrap Prohibition. I say this because I know that in the Madras State, Prohibition has not been a success and we have been losing a lot of revenue on account of this. If there is no Prohibition in the Andhra State, they will have more money.

“ With regard to the capital, Sir, I do not want to enter into a controversial subject. It is my belief that the proper place for locating the capital would be Visakhapatnam because from time immemorial from the time of the Vizianagaram dynasty—that place has been having a direct influence upon us and had been the seat of a great and ancient culture. It has also got a natural harbour there.

[Sri S. Deivasigamany]

[15th July 1953]

I do not know why they have selected Kurnool. Probably they have certain reasons for selecting Kurnool. I understand it is only to be a temporary Capital. This is only a suggestion I put forward. It is open to them to take it or leave it.

“ Sir, on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State I wish them all luck and success. I hope they will attain complete autonomy for their State in the near future.”

* **SRI K. KOTRA BASAVANA GOWD** :—“ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾನು ಆಂಧ್ರ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಅವರು ಬಹು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ ಫಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಭಾಷಾವಾರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ರಚನೆಗೆ ತಳಹದಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ನಾನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

“ ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರರು ಗಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ತಾಳುವ ಧೋರಣೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಬಹು ವಿಷಾದಗೊಳಿಸುವೆನು. ಅಂದರೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕೋಷವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಪರವೂ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಾಧಾರವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ವಿಷಯ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ ಇತರ ಮೂಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಆಂಧ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬಹು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಅವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಕಾಂದು ಬರ ಬಹುವಿಧ ಭೇದಿಯು ಸಹ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು.

“ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೆ 5 ಸಾರ್ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವು ಯಾವುವೆಂದರೆ, 1 ಧಾರಸಮಿತಿ, 2 ಕೇಳೈರ್ ಸಮಿತಿ, 3 J.V.P. ಸಮಿತಿ, 4 ಪಾರ್ಲಿಸನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್, 5 ಡಿ. ವಾಂಜೂ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್.

“ ಈ 5 ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿ ಸೇತರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದ ಇಲ. ಇವರ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ 3 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳ ವಿನಃ (ಆದವಾನಿ, ಲಿಲೂರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯದುರ್ಗ) ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಅವಿವಾದಾನ್ವಿತ ಕನ್ಸಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟಲೂ ಆಮೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ವಾದಾನ್ವಿತವೆಂತಲೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದೂ ಸಹ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಆಂಧ್ರ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಂಕಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಡಿಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇತರ ಅವರ ಮುಖಂಡರಿಗೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತಾಲೂಕನ್ನೂ Temporary suspension ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂವರಿಗೆ ಚತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಆಂಧ್ರರ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ನೆಹರೂವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಡಿ. L. S. Misra ರವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಡಿ. ಮಿಶ್ರಾರವರು ಉಭಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮಗ್ರ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪೂರ ಕನ್ಸಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಆಂಧ್ರರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ವಿವರೀತ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ತರಹದ ಅಂದೋಲನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಹು ಖೇದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಂದೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಹ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಿಕ್ಕವರೆಲ್ಲರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಗಳಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವರು. ಇಂಥವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂದೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವವರು ಎಷ್ಟೂ ಗಣನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಆಂಧ್ರರು ಕೇಳುವ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮೋಕೆ, ರೂಪನ ಗುಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಈ ಫಿರ್ಕಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರರ ಡನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಂದು ಕೂಗುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಾಷಾವಾರ ಡನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 1931 ಮತ್ತು 1961 ನೇ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ

15th July 1953] [Sri K. Kotra Basavana Goud]

తియ్యುತ್ತದೆ. అవరూ కేళువ ఈ మూరు ఫిక్సగళల్లి కేళడే 60 గింత జెబ్బా గి కన్నడ దనరు, 30% కడమీ తెలుగురు ఇద్దార్. బళ్ళారి టూన్‌నల్లి సక floating population బట్టర్ కన్నడిగురు ఆంధ్రురు సమవూగిద్దార్. టుగిద్దొ బళ్ళారియ మూరు ఫిక్సగళు (పీజెక, రూదన గుడి మత్తు బళ్ళారి) న్ను ఆంధ్రకే నేరిన బేకా యిల్లవే Plebiscite కూడ బేకందు కేళువ వూతినిల్లి స్వల్పవూ సక అథ్‌మిల్. ఈ విషయవూగి ఈగ కలవు దివనగళ టుందే శ్రీ కేజిబ రెడ్డియవరు బళ్ళారియ మత్తు ఇతర M. L. A. గళూ ఆ మూరు ఫిక్సగళన్ను మ్మేసూరిగే నేరిసిద్దార్ 2 నే కురుక్షేత్ర బళ్ళారియల్లి నడయబేకూగువుదేందు కేళుద్దన్ను నోడిదర ననగే బకు ఆకూళవుల మత్తు ఆక యావుల ఆగుత్తదే. ఇంథ దవూబ్బరియూళ్ళు వ్మేకేగళు ఇంథ అసంభవవూద మూజన్, ఆడిద అదర అథ్ ఫలితాం వేనందు అరిమిల్ టుగే మూతనూడిద్దార్. ఇంథ మూతుగళన్ను నూను లుగ్నూగి బండినువేను. 2 నే కురుక్షేత్ర నడనల్లికే కన్నడిగురు జేడిగళందు భూవిసరువరూ అథవూ సకూరవే ఇల వేందు భూవిసరువరూ ననగే త్రియదూగిదే. ఈ రితియూ కార్యక్రమ మూతుగళన్ను అవరు టుంతేగమకూళబేకందు నూను లుగ్నూగి నూజినుత్తేనే. లుదూకరణిగిగి కేళబేకూదర కూనవేటియల్లి T. B. Project న కలకే 10-20 నూమిర ముది తెలుగురూ, అరవరూ సక బంకు ఇద్దార్. అవరన్ను గణనగే తేగమకూరందర కూనవేటియన్ను సక ఆంధ్రకే నేరినబేకూగబకుదు. ఇంథ మూతుగళు బకు అసంభవవూదవుగళు. పూంత రజనయూ పూరంథకే నే ఇద్దొ రూడ్తు ఆకయింద నీతి, రితి ధర్మగళన్ను తూరదూదన్ను నోడిదర ననగే ఆంధ్రురు అంధూవన్మీ యల్లిద్దొ కుగే కూలువుదు. ఈ విషయదల్లి ఆంధ్రురు సక్కు, నీతియన్ను మరతిరువరు. ఇంథ దువూర్గవన్ను అనుసరిసిదర అవరిగే ముందే కుభవు దోరయ లూరదేందు నూను సంకూజి వడూత్తేనే. నమగే ఆంధ్రుర టుందు కళ్యయూ సక బేడ మత్తు నమ్మ టుందు కళ్యయూ సక ఆంధ్రురిగే నేరగూడువుదిల్లి. ఇదే నమ్మ మూబ్బ ధ్యేయ. ఆదకూరణ ఇన్మూంధూదరు ఇదువరిగే అనుసరిద తప్త మూర్గవన్ను బమ్మ బళ్ళి మూర్గవన్ను టుదిమ అవర కూన పూంతకే కుభూకయగళన్ను సవరింద వడయలి.

“నమ్మ తాలూకేన విషయవూగి టుందేరడూ మూతుగళన్ను కేళ బయసుత్తేనే. కూడ వర్షద మేళయ అభూవదింద ఫలగళు క్మేనేరదేయిదరింద నమ్మ సకూరదవరు రేమిషన్ కూజిట్టరువుదన్ను నోడిదర టుందు కళ్యగ రూ. 5 రింద రూ 100 వరిగే రేమిషన్ బందిదే. ఈ రితియూ రేమిషన్‌నింద యూరిగే అనుకూలనూగువుదో త్రి యదు. అదరల్లి ఇంథ కష్టకూలదల్లి గ్మేరిజిషన్‌నల్లి భూకందుయవన్ను వసూలు మూడలు కూరటిరువుదు బకు తప్త. ఆదకూరణ కణ వసూలిగయన్ను నలూకూరు తింగళ అవది కూడబేకందు నూను సకూరకే కేళకూళువేను.

“నమ్మ సకూరదవరు కూన Loan float మూడువరందూ నూను కేళుతిద్దేనే. ఈ రిణన్ను నమ్మ జిట్టియల్లి కేళబూరదేందు నన్ అభూయూ. షకందర సకూర దవరు నమగే కూన యోజనీయన్ను షనూ మూడువుదిల్లివేందు ననగే భరవనయిదే. ఆదకూరణ అదన్ను నిలి నబేకూ.

“ఈ నూల్క మూతుగళంద నూను నన్ భూజనన్ను ముగిసి కుళతుకూళువేను.”

VII.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE *RE* TAKING OVER OF THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“Let us now take up the half-hour debate. 6 p.m.
Two hon. Members want to take part in the debate. Hon. Ministers, Sri Sankara Reddi and Dr. Krishna Rao will reply to the debate. I have allowed ten minutes for the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, five minutes for Sri Kalyanasundaram, ten minutes for the Hon. Minister Dr. U. Krishna Rao and five minutes for Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi.”

[15th July 1953]

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Hon. Members from this side may also be allowed to take part in the debate.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This debate is only for half an hour. How can I divide the time among a large number of hon. Members.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I take up the subject of the debate, it pains me very much to bring to the notice of this House that just now we have heard that there has been a shooting in Tuticorin to-day in which three people were killed and possibly many more people are lying in the hospital. (Interruption.) I am not discussing the question but I am only referring to the fact that there was shooting there. I propose to give notice of an adjournment motion to-morrow and I am now just mentioning this fact in order that the Hon. Leader of the House may have sufficient notice and gather the material, so that later on it may not be said that this has been brought before the Government suddenly and that there are no materials before them. I do not want that such a defence should be put up.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Still we have to get information.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, there is time enough between now and to-morrow morning to get the materials from the Officers. In fact to-day the Government possess tremendous resources. They have conveniences to obtain information, they have got telephones and trunk telephones operating to-day. Therefore it should be possible for them to get the necessary materials.

“ Now, Sir, I come to the question of the tramways. I must say the Government have entirely bungled over the whole affair. I would even go to the extent of saying that their bungling amounts to criminality because here is a case where the interests of nearly millions of people of the Madras City are involved. The tramways have always provided a cheap method of conveyance, far cheaper than the bus services. In a service like that where the company has been operating under a monopoly licence, a licence which is not open to other people, that monopoly concern has a certain responsibility to discharge towards the public of Madras City. The company when it gets a monopoly control has added responsibility as far as the public is concerned. But here is a monopoly company which suddenly came out with a decision to close the service and put the millions of people of Madras City into terrific hardship. What is that the Government has been doing in this respect? Has the Government discharged their responsibility towards the public? If the textile workers go on a strike, the Government have been coming out in season and out of season with the excuse that they are public utility services and therefore the workers shall not go on strike and stop production. Production is more important, they said. If in these public utility services the workers go on strike, they shoot the workers down, they lathi charge them and arrest them. All these things are common things

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

as far as common people are concerned. But here is a management, a British management. We are told that after 15th August 1947 the British Government has quitted the country. But it appears as far as the management are concerned the management still continue to think that they are the rulers of the country and not the elected representatives and the Government created by the elected representatives of the country.

“ The position in regard to this matter is this. On the 12th November 1952 the management wrote to the Hon. Minister for Labour and Industries that they wanted immediately to retrench some people and put forward certain proposals. On the 19th December 1952—I may be wrong with regard to dates—that management addressed a letter to the Hon. Chief Minister saying that unless the Government helped them to retrench a number of people, they would be compelled to immediately close down the show. Therefore, the Government had had clear four months’ notice of the intentions of the management as early as 19th December 1952. The Hon. the Chief Minister had a letter from the management in which it had threatened that the tramway service would be closed down unless it was enabled to retrench people. Later on the Government referred the matter to the Industrial Tribunal which is constituted under the law of the land, under the law enacted by the elected representatives of the people of this country. Even before that Tribunal went into the whole question whether the demand of the management to retrench a certain number of workers under the circumstances, was justified and gave its award, this management in order to see that the Industrial Tribunal’s award is nullified and in order to circumvent the law of the land, comes forward suddenly with the decision to close down. They took to all sorts of subterfuges. The people of this State are already conversant with the various subterfuges adopted by the management, how Mr. Brookes suddenly became a Receiver of the Debenture Holders from a Director of the Company. All these things we know. Therefore here is a company which thinks that the laws of the country are nothing, that the sovereignty of the people is nothing, that the advice of the Government of the country is nothing, that the advice of the Hon. the Chief Minister is nothing. As far as they are concerned they will have their own way. They are determined to retrench the workers and if the Government did not allow them to retrench the workers, to close down the factory. Sir, I am not here bothered about the inconvenience and hardship caused to the millions of the people in the City of Madras. I am concerned with the attitude of the management. What is the attitude adopted by the Government now towards the management? They have the Preventive Detention Act. We would be detained, hundreds of people in the State may be detained under that Act. On what grounds? If the Government or somebody in authority suspects that some one is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public service he can be detained. All these are there. And here is a management which not only has got the intention to stop public services, but actually stopped the

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[15th July 1953]

public services. What is the action that the Government takes in this case? A simple prosecution under the Industrial Disputes Act. For this the gentleman is fined a magnificent sum of Rs. 500. Here is a man who flouts the entire law of the country, does not care for the inconvenience caused to the millions of people in the City of Madras, and that man is punished with a fine of Rs. 500. This is justice! Whereas if an ordinary worker disobeys the law, he is sent to jail. Even under the same Act he can be sent to jail. I can quote hundreds of instances. If workers disobeyed the law they are arrested. Bail is not granted to them. But in the case of the white British Manager, because he is white how could he be arrested, how could he be hurt? He should not be arrested. I ask why not the Government serve warrant on him and arrest him and send him to jail? This unfortunately is the position. What prevented the Government from having recourse to more drastic steps?

“ Let us leave that alone. What we are most concerned with is the question: ‘ What steps have the Government taken in order to see that the Tram services is run? ’ Let us leave alone the question of the hardship caused to the two thousand workers. Let us leave the question of unemployment alone. Let us argue from the point of view of the inconvenience caused to the millions of people in the City of Madras. Of course, the Government have provided additional bus service. But we all know the congestion in the bus service. A number of buses are breaking down due to overcrowding. Government cannot cope with the overcrowding in buses. As a result thousands and thousands of people are suffering in the City of Madras for want of a cheap mode of conveyance. The Government cannot make conveyance by bus cheap. That being so, I ask what prevented the Government from taking over the management of the Tramway Company and running it themselves? They owe it as a responsibility to the public of Madras City. It is a most elementary duty of the Government to see to it that the residents of the metropolitan City of the State are provided with elementary conveniences necessary for carrying on their day-to-day activities. What is it that prevented the Government from taking over the management of the company? We need not get into the question of compensation to be paid to the company and all that, now. After all the Central Parliament very recently enacted a legislation known as the Industries Control Act. We know that it provides for the taking over of industries even without going into the question of compensation where the industry concerned threatened to close down. Here is a public utility concern of immense importance which has suddenly stopped functioning. In this case what prevented the Government from having recourse to some provision of the law or issuing an ordinance even? There is nothing preventing the Government from doing it. After doing that, if they had come before the legislature they would have had the sanction of the House for taking over the company, and enact necessary laws, for keeping the trams running. The excuse of the Government is that the Tramway Company may not probably pay. I would like to point out that the Tramway Company is paying in Bombay, in Calcutta,

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

where the fares are far less than in Madras, where they have been declaring dividends after dividends year after year and where the wages paid to the workers are far higher than here, where the dearness allowance paid is also far higher than in Madras. They are flourishing there. It is not at all a fact that the Company here has been running at a loss.

“ There is mismanagement by the Company and why should the workers and the people of Madras suffer on that account? If the Government really want to go into the whole question, let them appoint a committee, not a committee of officials. Let us have representatives also from the Trade Unions on the committee. Let the Trade Unions be given responsibility. To say that the Trade Unions have not taken up responsibility without actually giving them any responsibility does not mean anything. Let them be given responsibility of seeing to it that there are no losses and economies are effected. If responsibility is given, the Trade Unions will then come forward to take over that. Today, it is possible to run the Tramway without loss. It is the duty of the Government to take over and run the Tramway service and thus provide a cheap mode of conveyance for the people of the City of Madras.”

6-10
p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த டிராம், நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி நாமும், பொது மக்களும் நன்கு அறிவோம். பொதுவாக அதைப்பற்றி இரண்டு வகையான அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்து வருகின்றன. சர்க்காரின் தனிப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயம், டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம், டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகளின் அபிப்பிராயம், ஆகிய எல்லாவற்றையும் பற்றி எனக்கு முன்பேசிய தோழர் ஸ்ரீ P. ராம முர்த்தி அவர்கள் அழகாகச் சொன்னார். டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்களின் யூனியனின் அபிப்பிராயம் பிரதிபலிக்கும்படியாகவும், தொழிற்சங்கக் கண்ணோட்டத்துடனும் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையோ, யோசனைகளையோ டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகள் ஏற்கத் தயாராக இல்லை. ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் தொழிற் சங்கமே டிராம்வே நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்று நடத்தத் தயாராக இருக்கிறது. டிராம் வேஸர்வினை நிறுத்தியதினால் சுமார் 1,500 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் வேலை இழந்து சாப்பாட்டிற்குக் கூட வசதியில்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் குடும்பம் ரொம்பவும் தவிக்கிறது. அவர்கள் குடும்பங்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்து பரிதவிப்பது ஒரு புறம் இருக்க, சென்னைப் பட்டினத்திலுள்ள நடுத்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும், தொழிலாளர்களும் மற்ற இதர மக்களும் ரொம்பவும் போக்குவரத்து வசதியின்றி தவிக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் மிகுதியான கட்டணம் கொடுத்து அரசாங்க பஸ்வரில் பிரயாணம் செய்ய வசதியற்றவர்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த டிராம் ஸர்வினை மறுபடியும் ஆரம்பிக்க துரிதமான நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏதோ ஆலோசனை செய்து வருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்களே, அதையும் துரிதப் படுத்தி சீக்கிரம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்தாகவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க ஒரு கமிட்டியைப் போட்டு, இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், தொழிலாளர்கள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், சர்க்கார் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், சென்னைக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை உடனே நியமித்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி யோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவு காண வசதி செய்தாகவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்களே இதை எடுத்து நஷ்டம் இல்லாமல் நடத்திக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். உறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பொது மக்களும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே தொழிலாளர்களின்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [15th July 1953]

பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்கவும், பொது மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கவும், சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் சீக்கிரம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to explain the difficulties under which we have been working for the last few days. Mr. Ramamurthi has given us categorically and perhaps correctly the history of the genesis and development of the differences between the Tramway Company and its workers. It is true that in November last the Company raised the question of retrenchment of some of its workers on the ground that it was working at a loss of nearly Rs. 30,000 a month, and that unless retrenchment was effected, the Tramway Company could not work for long. The matter had to be decided. Of course, the only solution the Government had then was to refer it to the Industrial Tribunal to whom was left the question of solving whether retrenchment was necessary, whether the Company was working at a loss and if it was working at a loss, whether retrenchment of people who had attained their 55th year and those who had put in 30 years' of service, was justified. While this was being investigated the Tramway Company put in a further petition before the Industrial Tribunal asking for the retrenchment of 300 workers and the Tribunal sanctioned the retrenchment of 130 people. It is true that while this industrial dispute was pending, while the award was in force, the company closed down the company and told the Government that it was incurring loss and could not work. The only solution left to us was to await the decision of the Tribunal before whom there was a requisition for retrenchment of the people. While this was being done, the company closed down. That was an offence under section 33, and a violation of the law. According to the law the maximum punishment that could be inflicted is imprisonment for one month and a fine of a thousand rupees. But the magistrate, whose decision we cannot question either here or elsewhere, thought it fit to punish him with a fine of Rs. 500. I can only tell Mr. Ramamurthi that Government were not afraid in prosecuting a white man; nor is it that they wanted to help a white man. It was just to prove to the world that we did not make such a difference, we prosecuted him and the end was justified and we tried to see whether he was justified in closing the company. Unfortunately, the decision of the Tribunal has been against the workers. The Tribunal decided that the Company was closed down due to loss. Therefore, it cannot be called a lock-out. Anyway I am not here to speak on that and Mr. Ramamurthi is not questioning that, I suppose. The concerned workers will file an appeal; I am told they are filing an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal against the award of the Industrial Tribunal. But as he says, it will take time.

“ What exactly are we going to do, I must say on this occasion. Mr. Ramamurthi painted a very gloomy picture of the queues and spoke about the inadequacy of the Government Bus Transport. I can straightaway tell him that I have personally visited these

15th July 1953]

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

queues more than once and am going round the City practically every day and I can assure him that the queues are not as long as they are reported to be. I have myself stood in the queue and found that the longest queue was at Luz. I was able to get into the bus within 15 minutes. I can only say that the general public opinion is that the Government have tackled this very difficult situation fairly creditably and they are also happy that the rickety trams have not been seen for more than three months. Statistics have shown that there have been far fewer accidents these three months in the history of the Madras City. I can straightway say that I differ very much from Mr. Ramamurthi. If a vote is taken today in the City of Madras, I won't be surprised if the votes are in favour of non-continuance of the trams and for the continuance of the buses. I am fairly certain that I will win on that issue.

" I tried my best and am still hopeful of an amicable settlement of the dispute. There is no doubt that the tram is a cheap method of travel, in the sense that 22 to 25 thousand people, I understand, were buying season tickets at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7. We are also issuing season tickets, but they are costly. I do not deny it. The second fact is that more than 1,600 workers will be out of employment. It is true that the Government may be able to absorb 150 or 200 of them in their transport and absorb the rest of them, or at least a fraction of them, in other institutions. But I must say that more than a thousand people will be out of work. That is the only reason for Government trying their very best to negotiate an amicable settlement.

" Now Mr. Ramamurthi suggested that we should take over the Tramway and we should run it. I can straightway tell him that in 1951 there was a committee appointed by the previous Government consisting of the Chief Engineer of Electricity, the Transport Commissioner and the Transport Engineer, Bombay Electrical and Tramway Company. They made investigation into the conditions of the Madras Tramway and they came to the conclusion that even if it was given free it would not be advisable for this Government to take them over. When I was in the Corporation in 1948, attempts were made to take over this Tramway. But our Engineers gave us a report which was not very favourable. I can tell Mr. Ramamurthi that if to-day we are to take over the Tramway in its present conditions, we will have to pay Rs. 50 lakhs as the cost of the tramway and we will have to spend more than Rs. 8 lakhs to start them and we will have to spend Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs further renovating the outmoded trams and repairing the rickety. I am sure that the expenses that this Government will have to incur will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30-40 lakhs. We should see whether it is worthwhile spending so much money on a transport which all over over the world is considered outmoded. In London, trams are going away. My friend said that in Bombay they are making a profit. I was in Bombay recently and I know it is not making a profit. In Bombay the B.E.S.T. is successfully tackling because the Tramway Electricity

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

[15th July 1953]

and Bus systems are run together by one organization and what that company loses in tramways, it gains in electricity. In Calcutta, we know the agitation going on now. The Tramways asked for more fare, they have doubled the fare of second-class. The public protested against this. If Calcutta Tramways which are supposed to be the best in the Far-East and the most efficient should run at a loss . . .”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that the Tramway Company in Calcutta has never made a statement that they are running at a loss. I would refer to the statement of the Chief Minister of Bengal wherein he had stated that a quarter anna increase is necessary for building up a fund for buying over the company 20 years after in 1976. This is a specific statement. The Tramway Company has never come forward to say that there was loss in Calcutta.”

6-20
p.m.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, even in Calcutta when there was a suggestion to increase the fares, there had been a lot of agitation and protests. But the fact remains that the company there had a desire to increase the fares. Similarly we too may have some difficulties. Now the question is whether this Government can at this stage afford to spend about Rs. 40.0 lakhs on the Tramways. I cannot speak with authority, but I am fairly certain that my colleague the Finance Minister will not be able to spare that amount and we do not know whether we will be justified in spending such a large amount. I can only say this much that negotiations are now being carried on between the Corporation and the Tramways and we will have to await the result of these negotiations. I understand the Mayor has appointed a seven-man committee to go into the question and we can only hope that the negotiations will succeed. But if they do not, I can assure Mr. Ramamurthi that the interests of the cheap travelling public and interest of the 1,600 workers are uppermost in the minds of Government and we will do our best to see that they are not let down. At the same time I must say that financial considerations must weigh in these difficult days and we cannot fritter away Rs. 40.0 lakhs to go to the rescue of a concern which on all hands has been accepted as a losing concern. I can also tell Mr. Ramamurthi that the books of the company were produced before the labour leaders Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and Mr. Venkataraman and they were convinced that the company was a losing concern and they also agreed that retrenchment was absolutely necessary. But the difference was as to what exactly the number of workers that should be retrenched. Somebody was mentioning that it was 305 and somebody was mentioning that it was 514. But the fact remains that even the labour leaders had to agree that the present condition is not satisfactory and that the company cannot run without some retrenchment. If the labour leaders themselves will agree to that, I must say that nobody should suspect the correctness of the statement. I can only say that so far as we are concerned it is a financial responsibility.

15th July 1953] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

But I wish to say that we shall do our best to solve the problem as beneficially to the workers and to the citizens of Madras as possible. I am afraid Mr. Ramamurthi's suggestion that we should take over the company at all risks and without paying any compensation and without involving ourselves in any liability is a matter which may not be possible under the existing laws unless we create a new set of laws which will sanction such drastic measures. As I said, under the existing laws I do not think we have the power to do what Mr. Ramamurthi said. It is true we may take over the company as a public utility concern. But who is to bear the loss? There is no doubt there is loss and we have to bear the loss. When any concern takes over another concern, it takes it over with guaranteed losses and does Mr. Ramamurthi want us to take over the Tramways with all the commitments which require not only very careful consideration, but perhaps very serious consideration. I therefore feel that Mr. Ramamurthi would not be justified in accusing this Government of having neglected the interests of the workers and the citizens of Madras or being partial to the white man and not attending to the needs and requirements of labour."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour referred to certain alleged statements made by certain labour leaders who are unfortunately not here. The fact of the matter as far as I know is that on the face of the books shown by the management it is a loss. But there are hundreds of ways of practising economies. There is lot of mismanagement and the workers' leaders have undertaken to carry out these economies provided they are entrusted with the responsibility and are trusted. The Government will not trust the workers. Therefore, to attribute this statement to the labour leaders who are not here is very unfair.”

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really amusing to hear the charge that the Government were sleeping over the matter of the sudden stoppage of trams, the inconvenience caused to the workers because they were thrown out of employment and to the travelling public. I think the hon. Members must be aware that the management and the Receiver were all prosecuted and duly punished in a court of law.

“ Now, Sir, the suggestion is that the Government should have immediately stepped in and taken over the Tramways and run it. But the Government as long ago as 1951 set up an expert committee which examined all aspects and made some recommendations. The recommendations were that the present Tramways and its property cost very little, practically nothing and if anyone took it over it would be a very heavily losing concern. The fact is there that because the company was losing to a tune of Rs. 6.0 lakhs every year, they had to close it down. I think no Government would take over such an outmoded system of conveyance like the trams. But the company could have given time to the Government to make alternative arrangements at least. The

[Sri N. Sankara Reddi]

[15th July 1953]

Government asked the company to give proper notice and run the trams for another week or ten days. Even that the company did not do and finally the management and the Receiver were prosecuted and punished. The Government also have been doing their best to give an alternative transport by providing more buses and in fact even lorries have been converted into buses. I think with a few more additional buses the inconvenience will be practically reduced and removed. Now it is three months since the Tramways stopped running. The Government are now considering to notify and take away the power given to them and cancel the licence given to the Tramways. Meanwhile the company has approached the Corporation and the Mayor with some proposals. One was for the Corporation to purchase the company property, etc. I had a discussion this morning with the Mayor and he said that the Corporation were not prepared to purchase the company. The Corporation knew that it would be a very heavily losing concern and that they had to provide other amenities before they could think of running the trams. The alternative proposal was, just like in Bengal, when the company is running the trams without any financial obligations to the Government but on certain agreed arrangement, in the name of the Government, to adopt a similar system, in the name of Corporation, and that is under active consideration of both the Corporation and the Government also. The whole problem is to be examined in detail and if there are no financial obligations or losses to be incurred by the Corporation perhaps the Government after close scrutiny may permit the Corporation to lend their name to run the Tramways by the company itself."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The time allotted for this debate is over. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

VIII.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* *Extension of Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to certain areas of Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks in South Arcot district—G.O. Ms. No. 1769, Revenue, dated the 24th June 1953. (Laid on the table under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 15 of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.)*

* Laid on the table on 14th July 1953.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 466, asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 109 supra.]

Statement showing the number of wells sunk and the expenditure thereon under the Rural Water-supply Programme in Cuddapah district.

Name of taluk.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		1952-53 (up to 31st December 1952).	
	Number of works completed.	Expenditure.	Number of works completed.	Expenditure.	Number of works completed.	Expenditure.	Number of works completed.	Expenditure.	Number of works completed.	Expenditure.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cuddapah	10	24,000	8	25,000	15	40,000	13	82,000	28	70,000
Kamalapuram	9	10,000	16	78,000	12	35,000	29	74,000	32	65,000
Rayachoti	8	18,000	9	40,000	19	85,000	19	1,24,000	37	96,000
Rajampet	17	35,000	25	50,000	12	40,000	17	75,000	18	54,000
Siddhout	26	40,000	9	25,000	14	50,000	33	80,000	35	68,000
Badvel	24	67,000	22	55,000	16	45,000	29	1,28,000	30	51,000
Proddatur	12	33,000	18	40,000	11	45,000	13	38,760	7	23,000
Jammalamadugu	9	26,000	9	40,000	12	10,000	26	63,240	23	54,000
Pulivendla	6	12,144	5	22,000	4	20,000	40	1,10,000	34	1,19,000
Total ..	121	2,65,144	121	3,75,000	115	4,00,000	219	7,75,000	244	6,00,000

REMARKS.—During 1952-53 in addition to the regular programmed well works, 991 wells have been deepened in the district to meet the water famine which the district faced during last summer.

[15th July 1953]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 468, asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 112 supra.]

Chairman :

(a) Sri N. Ranga Reddi, Minister in charge of Rayalaseema Development.

Ex-officio members :

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture.

Sri N. Sankara Reddi, Minister for Local Administration.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya, Minister for Co-operation.

Members :

Sri K. V. Vema Reddi, M.L.A. (Kadiri), President, District Board, Anantapur.

Sri Kallur Subba Rao, Hindupur.

Sri Kotrabasavana Goud, M.L.A., Kudligi.

Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa, M.L.C., President, District Board, Bellary.

Sri V. Chidanandam, M.L.A., Badvel.

Sri P. Parthasarathy, Kodur.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi, M.L.A., Pileru.

Sri N. P. Chengalraya Nayudu, President, District Board, Chittoor.

Sri K. Venkata Setty, M.L.A., Dhone.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddi, President, District Board, Kurnool.

Sri H. Sitharama Reddy, Bellary.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, Madras.

Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, Madras.

Sri T. N. Raghunatha Reddi, Thambalapalli, Madanapalle Taluk.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

Chief Engineer (Electricity).

Chief Engineer (Highways).

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Director of Agriculture.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

15th July 1953]

Secretary :

The Development Commissioner.

(b) *Functions.*—The Board will consider the proposals initiated by the Development Commissioner or its members, or the Heads of Departments concerned and make its recommendations to the Government.

Jurisdiction.—The districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.

(c) A statement showing the decisions and resolutions of the Board after its reconstitution is appended.

APPENDIX.

Decisions and resolutions adopted by the Rayalaseema Development Board since its reconstitution after the general elections.

MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 1952.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

1 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of Gandikota Project.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to include the Gandikota Project in the supplementary Five-Year Plan and sanction the scheme for immediate execution independent of the Krishna-Pennar Project.

2 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the Lower Sagileru Project in Cuddapah district.

The Board resolved to request the State Government to urge the Union Government for the inclusion of the Project in the State Five-Year Plan and sanction it for immediate execution in view of the need to prevent recurrence of famine in this area.

3 To recommend to Government of Madras to take steps for the inclusion of the high level canal of the Tungabhadra Project in the Five-Year Plan forthwith and to start the work as soon as the low level canal is completed.

The Board resolved to request the Government to strongly recommend to the Union Government for the inclusion of the scheme in the supplemental Five-Year Plan explaining the need for its immediate sanction and execution and how the area is proposed to be developed though not populated densely.

4 To consider the proposal for the formation of the following tanks in Cuddapah district—

(1) A new tank for Savisetipalle, (2) a new tank for Ramapuram and (3) a new tank for Kammavaripalle.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme. The Board resolved to request the Government to investigate the construction of a tank in Kalasapad firka in Cuddapah district.

5 Raising the weir of Racheruvu in Kalasapad firka in Badvel taluk.

The Board decided that detailed investigation should be made.

6 To recommend to Government to expedite the investigation and sanction of Chennarayaswamigudi Reservoir Project in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme for execution.

7 To expedite repairs to the tank of Peddanavaripalle in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme.

8 To request the Government to proceed with the execution of the Bhairavanithippa and Upper Pennar Projects expeditiously and to provide adequate allotments in the current year's budget for the purpose.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in respect of Bhairavanithippa Project a final agreement with the Mysore Government may be reached as expeditiously as possible and to provide an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs in the current year's budget so that the work may not be kept in abeyance for want of funds when final agreement is reached with the Mysore Government.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 10TH JULY 1952—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

9 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the following projects in the Cuddapah district—

(a) Badanagadda or Pullampet Project and (b) Kanchalamma Project.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the scheme.

10 To recommend to Government to expedite the investigation and sanction of the following project in Rajampet taluk in Cuddapah district—

Mekalakunta Anicut

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to accelerate the detailed investigation and sanction of the scheme as expeditiously as possible.

11 To request the Government to expedite sanction for the starting of two demonstration farms in the Tungabhadra Project area and to locate one farm at Bairadevanahalli utilizing the project buildings now available.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite sanction for the starting of two demonstration farms in the Tungabhadra Project area and out of them to locate one farm at Bairadevanahalli.

12 To recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of the scheme for the installation of a diesel station in Kadiri in Anantapur district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of the scheme and take it up for execution immediately as it will develop the industries and increase the irrigation potentialities of the backward area.

13 To recommend to Government to expedite the sanction and execution of the scheme relating to the extension of supply from Pakala to Vayalpad.

The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme may be sanctioned for immediate execution.

14 To recommend to Government for the speedy construction of (1) 66 K.V. line from Cuddapah to Kodur and (2) also the extension of line from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu.

Recommended. The Board resolved to recommend to the Government to give highest priority for sanction and execution of the Cuddapah-Kodur extension.

15 To recommend to Government for the early investigation and sanction of the scheme for the extension of supply of power to Kampli firka in Bellary district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to accelerate the sanction and immediate execution of the scheme.

16 To recommend to Government to retain the Glass Bangle and Beads Centre at Kalahasti in Chittoor district.

The Board resolved to request the Government to issue instructions to the Director of Industries and Commerce to retain the training centre at Kalahasti independent of the production unit at Gudur.

17 To consider the proposal for liberal allocation of the Central Road Fund balances for the development of communications in the Rayalaseema districts.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to select more works of important communications relating to provincial highways and district boards and to make more liberal allocations to the Rayalaseema districts in future allocations of the Central Road Fund.

15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 1952—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

- 18 To request the Government to sanction the lapsed grants to district boards under the Post-War Road Development Scheme.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government to give additional grants to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs to the district board in the coming years by reducing the grant to other districts in the State. The Board also resolved to request the Government to reconsider the sanction for the special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to Cuddapah District Board for the proper maintenance of the roads which are in a very bad condition in this area.
- 19 Transfer of the Cuddapah-Balapalle road in Cuddapah district to Highways department for maintenance.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government to transfer the Cuddapah-Balapalle road to Highways department as a special case as expeditiously as possible.
- 20 To recommend to Government to sanction three-fourths grant under Education to the colleges of Rayalaseema started by private bodies on all items of their ordinary and capital expenditure.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government that special consideration may be given in respect of financial aid to colleges and schools started by private bodies in the Rayalaseema districts.
- 21 To request the Government to recommend to the Adviser to Government for foreign studies to give special preference to the students in Rayalaseema area in awarding scholarships and to select more students for foreign studies.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in the matter of selecting candidates for higher studies abroad those belonging to Rayalaseema area may be given special preference in view of the educational backwardness of the area.
- 22 To recommend to Government to sanction educational concessions and other facilities for technical and industrial courses as those in the case of Harijans, in view of the backwardness of the area.
- The Board resolved to request the Government to award scholarships to some poor and deserving candidates applying for technical and industrial courses from Rayalaseema irrespective of communities in view of the educational backwardness of the area.
- 23 To recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of a block grant of rupees one crore (Rs. 50 lakhs by State Government and an equal sum as contribution by the Government of India) in view of the recent famine and the need to prevent recurrence of such conditions in future.
- The Board resolved to reconsider the question of sanction of a block grant of rupees one crore (Rs. 50 lakhs by State Government and an equal sum as contribution by the Government of India) in view of the recent famine and the need to prevent recurrence of such conditions in future.
- 24 To consider the proposal to start a separate University for Rayalaseema districts provided the people of Rayalaseema deposit rupees ten lakhs.
- The Board decided that the University may be requested to allot more seats for the study in the Arts Colleges in this area by providing shifts or more sections, if necessary.
- 25 To recommend to the Government for the early publication of the brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government to issue orders for the early publication of the brochure.
- 26 To recommend to Government to apply for another 10,000 K.W. from the Jog Scheme for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema.
- The Board resolved to recommend to Government to request the Mysore Government for the supply of another 10,000 K.W. of power from the Jog Scheme for the rapid development of power in this area.
- 27 Relaxation of economic standard of return in respect of electricity schemes in Rayalaseema.
- In view of the backwardness of the Rayalaseema districts, the Board resolved to recommend to Government that electricity schemes which give a percentage of eight and above may be taken up in this area as a special case.

[15th July 1958]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952.

*Subject.**Recommendation made by the Board.*

(1)

(2)

1 To request the Government to apply and plead with the Government of India to make substantial grants for some years to enable the State Government to undertake and complete various major irrigation schemes already investigated and those pending investigation as an insurance against the recurrence of periodical famines in Rayalaseema and that the State Government may be pleased to fix priorities in respect of these schemes in such a manner as to afford relief to areas liable to famine as far as possible.

The Board resolved to request the Government to recommend to the Government of India to give half the cost of the major irrigation works as subsidy and half as loan for the speedy execution of the major irrigation works for giving protection to the famine affected areas.

2 To recommend to the State Government to undertake adequate relief measures necessitated by the worsening situation in Rayalaseema requesting the Government of India to make adequate and unconditional grants for undertaking works under Grow More Food Schemes without insistence on the return of expenditure involved.

The Board resolved to request the Government that Grow More Food Schemes in Rayalaseema should be sanctioned without insistence on return of expenditure involved.

3 To recommend to Government that in selection of relief works schemes already investigated or those pending investigation under Grow More Food Schemes be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.

The Board resolved to request the Government that, in selecting relief works in areas affected in the Rayalaseema districts, the Grow More Food Schemes already investigated or those pending investigation may be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.

4 To consider the proposal for preparing the ryots for the impending change and for rendering financial and other assistance to ryots in Tungabhadra Project area for conversion of dry lands for irrigation purposes.

The Board resolved that a comprehensive scheme combining all aspects for the speedy development of ayacut under the Tungabhadra Project may be prepared by a committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Development Commissioner for the consideration of the Board.

5 Navigation of the K.C. Canal

The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the navigation of K.C. Canal may be restored and funds provided under the K.C. Canal Community Project.

6 To consider the proposal for the development of ericulture in Rayalaseema under the five-year plan.

The Board decided to await the revised scheme from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

7 To consider the proposal for the starting of textile and sugar mills under Post War Industrial Development Scheme.

The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the paints industry may be taken up by Government and sponsored as a State concern in view of the lack of private enterprise.

8 To consider the proposal for the opening of a college for analysis of minerals and chemicals in Rayalaseema or to start a separate section in the Government College, Anantapur.

The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce to introduce a diploma course in mining and metallurgy in Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, for implementation during 1953-54 with provision for analytical study.

15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

9 Starting of an iron ore industry in Sandur.

The Board after discussion at length decided that the feasibility of using electric power instead of lignite for starting iron and steel plant should be examined in view of the article published in the supplement to the *Madras Mail*, dated 31st October 1951 regarding the existence of such methods in Mysore State. The Board also resolved that the sanction of mining leases may not be withheld but adequate safeguards should be taken to prevent speculation and also to take over the leases by Government whenever necessary for starting an iron and steel plant. However, it was considered that adequate transport facilities should be provided for the export of the ore which is said to have been heaped in large quantities near the railway stations for want of wagons.

10 To consider the proposal for the opening of a medical college whether at Tirupathi or at Madanapalle.

The Board decided to await private contribution for the starting of medical college in Rayalaseema districts.

11 To consider the proposal for the allotment of more funds to Rayalaseema for the execution of schemes.

The Board resolved to request the Government to allot more funds to Rayalaseema, if necessary by reallocation of funds provided for other areas, for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema and to sanction the required amount in future for execution of schemes expeditiously.

12 To consider the proposal for the digging of wells on either side of irrigation channels for drinking purposes.

The Board resolved to request the Government that a special engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water-supply.

13 To consider the proposal for the opening of a livestock farm at Nandyal in Kurnool district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government the establishment of a livestock farm at Nandyal may be sanctioned for implementation at least during 1953-54 and that adequate funds may be provided for it under the K.C. Canal Community Project.

14 To consider the proposal for the construction of a causeway across Cheyyar at Nandalur in Cuddapah district.

The Board resolved to request the State Government to impress upon the Government of India the utility of the proposed bridge in improving the communications and marketing facilities of the area.

15 To consider the proposal for the constitution of a Committee by Government or by Rayalaseema Development Board to submit proposals for the opening of railway lines in Rayalaseema.

The Board resolved to request the Government to urge upon the Government of India to make a departure from their normal policy in respect of Rayalaseema and show special preference and if necessary cutting across the existing priorities for taking up the following new railway lines in this area :—

- (1) A line from Guntakal to Tumkur (via) Uravakonda.
- (2) A line from Hindupur to Chitaldrug (via) Madakasira.
- (3) A line between Hindupur to Chitaldrug (via) Chilamathur, Gorantla, Kadiri and Rayachoti.
- (4) A broad gauge line either from Vijayavada or Bapatla (via) Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Kolar to Bangalore.
- (5) A line from Rayadurg to Chitaldrug.
- (6) A line from Kurnool to Yerraguntla (via) Nandyal.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

16 Sanction of Lower Sagileru Project

The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that this scheme may be sanctioned immediately and that the work already started may be continued without a break in view of the famine-stricken area which the Project would serve.

17 Formation of a reservoir across the Chin-nakandaleru in Pullalacheruvu in Markapur taluk (Grow More Food Scheme).

The Board resolved to recommend to Government that this scheme may be sanctioned and taken up for execution as expeditiously as possible.

18 Permanent retention of research part of bio-chemists' section in Kodur.

Dropped. The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the erection of the Canning Factory at Kodur should be expedited.

19 Starting an Agricultural Research Station for developing special strains of seeds suitable to the varying soils and climates of Rayalaseema.

The Board resolved to request the Director of Agriculture to expedite the scheme of starting a research station for evolving special strains of oil seeds and also millets at Anantapur, claiming half grant from the Oil Seeds Cess Fund.

20. The Rayalaseema Development Board following* members of the Board be deputed to the Government of India to concert measures, permanent and short-time, to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema and present a memorandum on the basis of the resolutions already passed by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953.

1 To recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 20 crores obtaining a loan, if necessary, from the World Bank as in the case of Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of High Level Canal.

The Rayalaseema Development Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 25 crores obtaining a loan if necessary from the World Bank as in the case of Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of the High Level Canal and the Tungabhadra Project Hydro-Electric Scheme.

2 To recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects like Gandikota and other projects and major projects like Chennarayaswamigudi Project and others.

The Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects which have already been investigated and held up for want of finance as a long range permanent measure to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema.

3 To consider the proposal for the establishment of a Central Horticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to reconsider and take immediate steps for the establishment of a Central Horticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.

4 To consider the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture to take up soil conservation as famine relief measure in two places in Anantapur and Kadiri taluks of Anantapur district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal to take up soil conservation as famine relief measure in Kadiri block in Kadiri taluk and Kuderu in Anantapur taluk.

* Sri P. Thimma Reddy.
Sri K. V. Vema Reddy.
Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa.

Sri P. Parthasarathy.
Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.

15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953—cont.

Subject.

(1)

5 To request the Government to encourage agricultural education of the farmer class by opening schools for the sons of farmers as in the case of Bombay State offering one year course in the modern methods of agriculture.

6 To consider the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for starting a pilot scheme for mechanized levelling and terracing in the Tungabhadra Project area.

7 To consider the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets.

8 To consider the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots up to Rs. 120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bull-dozers in advance.

9 To consider the proposal for the development of ericulture in Rayalaseema under the Five-Year Plan.

10 To consider the proposal for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen cumblly industry.

11 To consider the representations of mine owners of Cuddapah district to Minister (Public Works) to reduce tax on minerals and to lift the ban on export of barytes to foreign countries, etc.

12 To consider the proposal for the purchase of 100 hand-boring sets and 25 power drills for rural water-supply works in Rayalaseema.

13 Afforestation and turf bunding of K.C. canal area.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(2)

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the opening of at least one school for farmers on the lines of the Bombay Government schools for farmers in each district to begin with.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for starting a pilot scheme for mechanized levelling and terracing in the Tungabhadra Project area.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots up to Rs. 120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bull-dozers in advance.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce may be sanctioned and implemented as early as possible.

The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme prepared by the Honorary Special Officer for Woollen Textile Industry for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen cumblly industry may be sanctioned for implementation at least during 1953-54.

The Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to Union Government—

(i) to permit the free transport of barytes, iron ore, asbestos to foreign countries—

(ii) to provide adequate wagon facilities for the transport of accumulated stocks of minerals;

(iii) that the loop line given to Messrs. Tiffins Barytes, Limited, be extended up to the level-crossing and stacking facilities granted with provision for a weigh-bridge;

(iv) that the road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla which is in a very bad condition should be upgraded.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of six Coimbatore type power boring sets, four percussion drills with complete equipment and 14 hand-boring sets in view of their essential and immediate need.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for the afforestation and turf bunding of K.C. canal area for implementation at an early date.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

14 Consideration of the Development Commissioner's note as to the measures which have to be taken immediately for the speedy and systematic development of lands under Tungbhadra Project.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the following proposals of the Development Commissioner for immediate execution and implementation for the speedy and systematic development of lands under Tungbhadra Project Area :—

- (i) The working finance required by the agriculturists may be disbursed to them as loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act by the Collector in consultation with the Special Officer, Special District Agricultural Officer and Public Works Department Officer concerned, obtaining an allotment of at least Rs. 30 lakhs per annum from the Government of India from the financial year of 1953-54 for a period of five years.
- (ii) A team of Special Agricultural Demonstrators should be appointed for carrying on propaganda regarding cropping pattern system of irrigation and mixed farming, etc.
- (iii) Ten demonstration farms should be started in the project area as recommended by the Director of Agriculture for demonstrating to the ryots the benefit of mixed farming, dry irrigation rotation of crops, etc. One of these ten demonstration farms may be a big central demonstration farm to be located at Bhairadevanahalli as already recommended in view of the facilities of good land and buildings in the Public Works Department colony readily available.
- (iv) An agricultural school for farmers should also be opened with advantage to teach mixed farming and cropping pattern to them at Bhairadevanahalli as an adjunct to the Demonstration Farm.
- (v) The pilot scheme for reclamation of dry lands and converting them into wet lands by a fleet of tractors already recommended may be sanctioned to assess the volume of work involved in converting dry lands into wet lands and the time taken and the cost thereof.
- (vi) Government of India may be addressed to sanction Rs. 3 crores for financing these schemes at Rs. 60 lakhs per year for a period of five years—half of it as loan and half as contribution under the Grow More Food for the purchase of tractors, propaganda and supply of fertilizers and chemical manures, etc., at concessional rates to the poor agriculturists under the Tungbhadra Project.

15th July 1953]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 470, asked by Sri P. Ranga-swami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 113 supra.]

Statement showing the number of officiating Sub-Inspectors reverted due to want of vacancies and retrenchment during 1950-53.

Community.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.

Brahmans..	..	..	..	62
Non-Brahmans	..	—	..	245
Christians	..	—	..	21
Muslims	..	—	..	57
Backward Classes	..	..	..	32
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	5

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 519, asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 135 supra.]

(a) Gazetted members of the Nursing staff	..	..	9
Head nurses	..	..	8
Staff nurses	..	..	80
Pupil nurses	..	..	166
House-keepers	..	..	3

(b) the messing cost for each of them amounts to Rs. 42 per mensem irrespective of the category ;

(c) Sri K. A. Ninan is the contractor for the supply of food from 15th August 1951 ;

(d) the terms and conditions of the contract are as follows :—

(1) The contractor will be required to serve unadulterated food of the type of menu required. Faulty or unfit or unwholesome food will be rejected and supplemented by emergency purchase at the risk of the contractor. The Dean and Nursing Superintendent have the right to suggest alterations in the menu to suit local conditions, season, etc.

(2) The contractor should quote the rate per head he will charge for supplying the various diets cooked at the hospital with the servants available at the hospital, who are paid by the Government and served under the supervision of the contractor.

(3) The contractor will deposit a sum of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due and faithful performance by the contractor of his contract and will sign an agreement for fulfilment of his contract.

[15th July 1953]

(4) The contractor shall not at any time for any ground whatsoever during the period of contract of one year claim any revision or modification of the rate charged.

(5) Habitual supply of poor quality and quantity of food for three consecutive occasions will entail cancellation of the contract on a two months' notice.

(6) The contractor should also give two months' notice if he intends giving up his contract.

(7) The contractor shall make his own arrangements to collect the mess charges at the time of disbursement of pay for the nursing staff.

(8) The contractor shall be given the use of crockery and cutlery of the nurses' quarters and he shall pay for all losses by breakages, etc.

(9) In case the contractor fails, neglects or refuses to supply food of the quality and quantity required, he shall forfeit the deposit amount.

(10) The deposit shall be paid back to the contractor on completion of the contract after the year.

(11) The contractor shall be required to produce a certificate of solvency for property not less than Rs. 10,000.

(12) The decision of the Dean in all matters shall be final.

(13) Fuel for cooking must be supplied by the contractor.

(e) there was only one case of tuberculosis during the last two years; and

(f) no complaint of bad quality of food has been received from the inmates of the Nurses' Home. Hence the question of taking any action in the matter does not arise.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 520, asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddier at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 135 supra.]

The number of students who completed their course from the agricultural schools, colleges and research institutions during years 1947 to 1952 and the number absorbed in Government service is given below :—

I. Agricultural Training School, Orathanad (Tanjore district).

Year.	Number of students who have completed the course.	Number of candidates absorbed in Government service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1948-49	12	2
1949-50	10	7
1950-51	8	Information not available.
1951-52	20	

15th July 1953]

II. Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla.

Year,	Number of students who have completed the course.	Number of candidates absorbed in Government service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1947	77	All except 78 B.Sc. (Ag.) graduates have been absorbed in Government service.
1948	165	
1949	194	
1950	161	
1951	164	
1952	135	
Total ..	899	

III. Horticultural Diploma Course.

Number of candidates who have completed the course.

Number of candidates who have been absorbed in Government service.

Year.	Agricultural Upper Subordinates (Departmental candidates).	Candidates deputed by other States.	Botany graduates (private candidates).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1948 ..	11	1	4	The question of absorbing the candidates referred to in columns (2) and (3) does not arise. As regards the private candidates mentioned in column (4), two candidates of the 1948-batch and two of the 1949-batch have been absorbed.
1949 ..	17	1	2	
1950 ..	19	..	1	
1951 ..	19	2	3	
1952 ..	20	1	..	

IV. Research Institution.

There are facilities at the Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla, for doing post-graduate research work for the M.Sc. Degree. The number of candidates who have undertaken the course and the number of such candidates absorbed in Government service are not readily available.

[15th July 1953]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 522, asked by Sri Kunhi Muhammed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 136 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of retail ration shops now run by each of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in Malabar district and the profit earned or loss suffered by each of those societies on account of running the retail shops after procurement and sale of local paddy were stopped by them (up to 31st March 1953).

Name of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Chirakkal taluk.</i>							
1 Cannanore	42	2,227	12	1	..	..	..
2 Chovva	20	2,095	12	0	..	..	..
3 Mowenchery	21	..	..	..	9,626	14	0
4 Payyanur	19	..	..	..	34,084	8	10
5 Mullakkodi	20	..	..	..	5,386	2	0
6 Peringome	9	..	..	..	14,972	8	1
7 Madai	40	..	..	..	20,636	10	10
8 Pappinissery	15	..	..	..	7,623	0	6
9 Chapparapadavu	9	..	..	..	4,641	2	7
10 Chengalai	8	..	..	..	23,720	0	0
11 Taliparamba	21	..	..	..	15,200	0	0
12 Irrikkur	21	..	..	..	7,712	10	0
<i>Kottayam taluk.</i>							
13 Tellicherry	43	5,190	10	0	..	..	..
14 Kadirur	15	1,436	3	0	..	..	..
15 Chokli	19	..	..	..	2,614	0	0
16 Kuthuparamba	42	..	..	..	5,280	12	0
17 Mattannur	23	665	0	0	..	..	..
18 Irrity	16	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
19 Panoor	30	2,402	2	0	..	..	..
<i>Kurumbranad taluk.</i>							
20 Badagara	54	..	..	..	24,396	0	6
21 Mantharathur	17	2,924	1	0	..	..	..
22 Ayancherry	17	8,412	0	0	..	..	..
23 Purameri	32	6,147	7	11	..	..	..
24 Kakkattil	32	3,525	0	0	..	..	..
25 Menhaniam	29	..	..	..	4,098	11	0
26 Pentalayini	34	..	..	..	40,230	13	1
27 Arikulam	15	..	..	..	1,872	1	0

15th July 1953]

Name of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Kurumbranad taluk—cont.</i>							
28 Payyoli	35	..			14,940	7	0
29 Balusseri	24	..			29,649	6	3
30 Naduvannur	22	..			7,653	1	10
<i>Wynaad taluk.</i>							
31 Manantoddy	13	..			3,323	15	3
32 Tavinhal *	..	..			..	..	..
33 Vellamunda *	..	..			..	..	..
34 Panamaram *	..	..			..	..	..
35 Kaniampatta	2	2,531	12	5	..	..	..
36 Meenangadi	5	..			300	0	0
37 Vayithiri	10	5,175	1	0	..	..	..
38 Kalpetta	5	2,341	13	0	..	..	..
39 Meppadi	11	3,134	7	9	..	..	..
40 Sultan's Battery	5	89		3	..	..	..
<i>Kozhikode taluk.</i>							
41 Kozhikode town	54	66,540	7	0	..	..	..
42 Chevayur	18	..			11,946	9	0
43 Nallalam	21	3,629	8	0	..	..	..
44 Kunamangalam	28	..			52,778	5	0
45 Karannur	18	5,853	9	0	..	..	..
46 Chelannur Thamarassery.	16	..			243	15	6
47 Thazhecode	19	12,057	0	0	..	..	..
48 Pudupaddi	20	..			15,739	8	3
49 Nanminda	20	..			14,607	6	0
50 Kuduvally	18	..			9,756	12	3
51 Cheruppa	16	..			2,004	0	0
<i>Ernad taluk.</i>							
52 Manjeri	61	5,707	0	0	..	..	..
53 Thirurangadi	48	10,086	6	9	..	..	..
54 Kondotty	87	..			22,450	3	0
55 Vaniambalam	8	..			3,221	4	8
56 Kottakkal	45	..			20,339	9	1
57 Nilambur	24	..			5,006	0	0
58 Karuvarakundu	16	..			3,296	0	0
<i>Walluvanad taluk.</i>							
59 Perintalmanna	10	..			4,814	3	0
60 Anamadgad	4	..			4,910	12	0

* Societies relieved of distribution work.

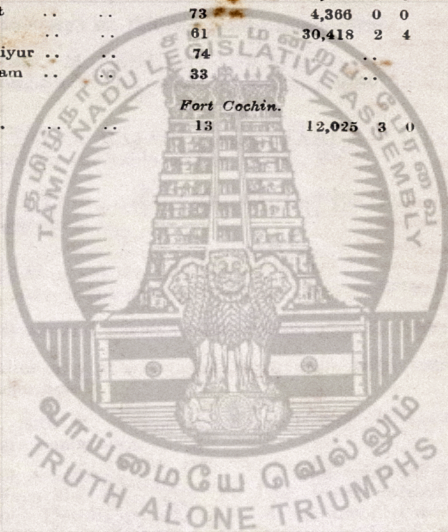
[15th July 1953]

Name of the producers' cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Walluvanad taluk—cont.</i>							
61 Kolathur	9	..	..	..	7,300	0	0
62 Vallapuzha	10	..	..	..	4,746	3	0
63 Koppam	10	..	..	..	1,818	2	4
64 Pattambi	6	..	..	..	12,179	6	0
65 Angadipuram	7	980	15	9	..	..	..
66 Makkaraparamba	12	..	..	..	2,921	0	9
67 Talekode	8	102	6	0	..	..	..
68 Melathur	9	..	..	..	4,178	9	4
69 Shoranur	7	709	12	0	..	..	..
70 Alanellur *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Karimba	5	..	..	..	5,424	1	4
72 Mannarghat	7	..	..	..	2,943	8	0
73 Cherpulchery	6	83	7	0	..	..	..
74 Madalamkunnu	13	12,475	2	11	..	..	..
75 Kadampazhipuram	4	1,613	2	6	..	..	..
76 Ottapalam *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Ananganadi	11	..	..	..	5,197	2	9
78 Ampalapara	4	..	..	..	5,064	10	0
79 Kulapully	6	..	..	..	6,310	0	0
80 Vaniamkulam *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Karimpuzha *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Palghat taluk.</i>							
82 Palghat town	42	4,906	15	6	..	..	..
83 Parli	6	3,814	7	0	..	..	..
84 Kongad	9	298	12	0	..	..	..
85 Mundur	9	308	6	4	..	..	..
86 Elapulli	9	303	4	11	..	..	..
87 Polpulli	5	2,548	11	0	..	..	..
88 Peruvemba	8	3,720	0	6	..	..	..
89 Konjicode	6	752	6	0	..	..	..
90 Kottayi	10	..	..	..	5,748	12	0
91 Goyalmannam	11	2,033	10	0	..	..	..
92 Alathur	12	1,075	11	0	..	..	..
93 Vadakkanchery	10	2,142	12	9	..	..	..
94 Kazhani	7	3,930	6	5	..	..	..
95 Kannambra	9	6,027	11	0	..	..	..
96 Kollengode	5	10,088	4	8	..	..	..
97 Kizhakkethara	10	2,586	14	0	..	..	..
98 Vadavannur	6	..	..	..	1,925	0	7
99 Koduvayur	13	22,700	12	0	..	..	..

* Societies relieved of distribution work.

15th July 1953]

Name of the producers' cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Ponnani taluk.</i>							
100 Ponnani	26	..	..	..	3,707	9	8
101 Trithala	29	..	..	..	12,546	0	11
102 Pallikkara	46	4,000	0	0	..	..	..
103 Chowghat	73	4,366	0	0	..	..	..
104 Nattika	61	30,418	2	4	..	..	..
105 Trikkandiyur	74	..	..	..	28,754	3	0
106 Kuttipuram	33	..	..	..	19,799	0	0
<i>Fort Cochin.</i>							
107 Cochin	13	12,025	3	0	..	..	..



NOTE.—Procurement of paddy was abolished in June 1952. The above figures are only unaudited figures and relate to the period from 1st July 1952 to 31st March 1953. Seventy out of 107 producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies worked at a loss during the co-operative year ended 30th June 1952 though procurement was actually abolished only in the middle of June 1952.

